

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6211
1901
EIGHTEENTH YEAR




THE ROYAL PALM

*Native and
Exotic*
PLANTS
TREES &
SHRUBS



*Royal-Palm
Nurseries*
REASONER BROS.
Oneco & Florida

 The recipient will do us a favor, if this Catalogue is not wanted, by handing it to some interested party.

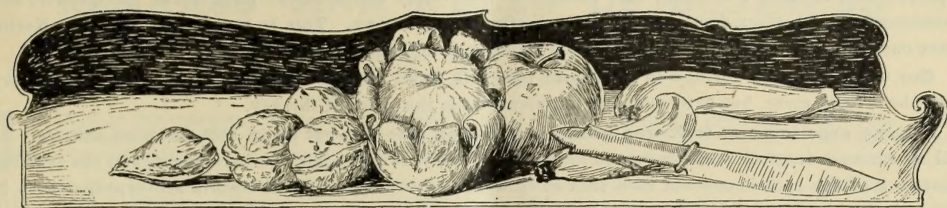
CONTENTS

	PAGE
Business Rules, etc.....	3
I. Tropical Fruit Plants and Trees	5
II. Semi-Tropical and Temperate Fruit Trees and Plants.....	10
III. Economical, Medicinal and Useful Trees and Plants.....	17
IV. Bamboos and Grasses	20
V. Aquatics.....	23
VI. Conifers	25
VII. Palms and Cycads	27
VIII. Ferns and Selaginellas.....	35
IX. Miscellaneous Department.....	40
Testimonials	64
Index	3d cover page



(1) Rose, (2) Pear, (3) Peach, (4) Citrus, (5) Plum, (6) Fig.

The above illustration conveys a proper idea of pruning trees and shrubs. Use judgment and discrimination in pruning all sorts of stock from open ground, taking the above for a general guide.



1883

... Our Record ...

1901

OUR FIRST NURSERY was established in 1883 by the late Pliny Ward Reasoner, who raised tropical fruit plants and Citrus trees. The next year a new and larger nursery was planted out, and Egbert Norman Reasoner, the only member of the firm at present, joined his brother in the new venture. Gradually other stock was added in ornamental and rarer economic trees from all over the world, and in 1887-88 we made an immense display of decorative and useful plants at the Florida Subtropical Exposition, at Jacksonville, followed by other fine exhibits at Cincinnati in 1888, Ocala, 1891, etc. A great many desirable plants and trees have been first introduced by us into the United States and we have also disseminated several very worthy fruits of Florida origin; this work is still going on.

Our business of growing palms and decorative plants was well established in 1887, and our annual catalogues from that date show large lists of rare and desirable species collected from the ends of the earth. The catalogue of 1888-89 was the last work of P. W. Reasoner, who through overwork in horticultural writing and the cares of a Florida Commissioner at the Exposition of Cincinnati, succumbed to yellow fever, September 17, 1888. His ready pen diffused, through the press of Florida and the North, a love for plants and technical knowledge of all sorts of trees and plants suited to our climate. His "Report on the Condition of Tropical and Semi-Tropical Fruits in Florida and the Gulf States," published in 1887, was a very complete work and is comprised in Bulletin No. 1, Division of Pomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. So great was the demand for this publication that the Government printed a large second edition, a compliment to his thoroughness and indefatigable research.

Our plant houses for growing pot-plants were experimental in the earlier years: structures of lath for more hardy sorts and of cloth-covered roofs for tender species. The cold winter of 1894-95 found us equipped with three glass greenhouses with a steam-heating arrangement, for propagation, and growing most tender tropical plants. They safely wintered a large stock of rare specimens which otherwise would have been lost during the cold weather. Larger glass structures of most approved type, with hot-water heating apparatus both for propagating-house and large greenhouses, have been added until our range of glass is the most extensive in the Lower South, and filled with tender stock which might be damaged in cold weather if under mere lath-covered houses.

We also have a large area in lath-houses, which are covered in winter with thin cloth, adding considerable protection from frosts. The great majority of plants and trees in pots are thus grown under partial shade, but some stock which does not succeed in shade is accommodated in a large yard in full sunshine; the pots being here, as in the houses, always plunged to the rim, in beds, sufficient space being allotted to each plant for proper development. Our houses are supplemented with an extensive range of coldframes (lath-covered) for seed-beds and baby plants. The yard, frames, and lath-houses are economically watered by set revolving spray nozzles which are operated in rows, of several on each lateral water-pipe, by a valve; glass-houses are watered by inch hose as may be required, our strong pressure from an enormous tank high in the air (supplied with pure soft water by steam-pump) greatly assisting in keeping down insect pests.

Great care is exercised in keeping down and eradicating insect and fungous pests, and excellent equipments in fumigating, spraying outfits, etc., are maintained. The season of 1900 has been very damp and favorable to the horticulturist; less trouble than usual has resulted from the various pests, and stock of almost all kinds has made an exceptional growth.

The nursery stock sent out is of a very high class, clean and well grown, the result of every attention to proper soil, fertilizer, shading, and moisture. Our sandy soil develops magnificent root-growth, and customers find such stock does exceedingly well after transplanting. This is especially true at the North, where our plants are almost without exception superior to hothouse grown stock, and uniformly succeed.

Our total acreage devoted to pot-grown plants is about an acre at present, and to outside nursery stock about forty acres, but extension and improvement is the order of the day.

A large experimental fruit-tree house covering an acre was put up in 1899 and filled with rare as well as common tropical fruit trees and plants; the walls, 16 feet high, are permanent, and the skeleton framework of the roof is covered with thin cloth during the winter. Great results are expected both in fruit and propagating material from this venture, and also knowledge as to what fruits are readily raised under such a structure.

Orchards of various Citrus trees, and specimens of everything likely to succeed in this climate are planted out for fruit or propagating purposes, and probably the greatest variety of Citrus trees in Florida is here fruiting. Budwood for the nurseries is uniformly taken from bearing trees of the best strain of the variety wanted, and every effort is made to build up each sort and to eliminate the undesirable features it may have.

Visitors will find our premises a delight, and we are glad to welcome them every day, except Sunday.

We here take occasion to thank our many customers for their continued patronage and the words of commendation with which we have been favored.

It is our aim to grow the very best stock, and to send out only such as will succeed. We pride ourselves on the results already achieved, and on the fine stock of plants and trees now ready for a new year's business.

We trust and hope that our Catalogue will prove a useful guide and reference book for the purchase and selection of plants, and will gladly send additional copies to your friends.

Our Annual Catalogue is prepared during the autumn, and is ready for distribution about Christmas. To each customer of previous months or years a copy is mailed during December or January. If ever you fail to receive one, send a postal request, when we will at once forward one or more copies, as you may desire.

For those unacquainted with us, a few notes on location, etc., follow:

Location. South of the Manatee river, 4 miles from Manatee, 5 miles from Braidentown (the county seat of Manatee county, now the banner orange-producing county of Florida), and 40 miles south of Tampa, on the west coast of Florida.

Our climate is especially favorable for the production of fine decorative plants as well as semi-tropical and tropical fruit trees, and our plant houses (both glass and lath-covered) are now the most extensive in the Lower South devoted wholly to plant-growing.

We have prompt and efficient telephone and telegraph service. Telegrams should be addressed to Reasoner, Braidentown, Fla. Immediately on their receipt we are informed by telephone. We use Nurserymen's Telegraphic Code.

Orders are promptly filled; usually the day following their receipt, and never more than three days after, even in large, intricate orders.

By your recommendation of our stock to your friends, you will do both us and your friends a favor, and we will be glad to send valuable plants as presents for your trouble.

This Catalogue is designed to contain the very best information about all sorts of plants and trees (truthful descriptions, without undue praise), that it is possible to put into the limited space, so please do not throw it lightly aside. If you are not personally interested in our stock, be so kind as to hand it to some one who may appreciate it, and accept our grateful thanks.

We cheerfully reply to all queries, but request inquirers to ascertain first if this Catalogue does not answer their questions. We have compiled it to meet every possible inquiry, and to save trouble both to ourselves and our customers.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are anxious that all stock we send out shall live and flourish, and that all of our patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. Should there be any dissatisfaction, we wish to be promptly informed of it, so that we may be permitted to do justice to our customers and ourselves. We wish to thank those who have favored us with their patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

REMARKS AND RULES OF BUSINESS

Better read them—
They're like the directions on a bottle

JUSTICE to our customers as well as to ourselves requires that we should ask careful attention to the following preliminary notes. Their appreciation will remove any occasion for misunderstanding, and aid in maintaining the pleasant relations with customers so much to be desired by all business men.

1. We use every possible precaution to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of plants, and never intentionally send out a plant under a wrong name; but as we are receiving seeds and plants from different collectors all over the world, we cannot guarantee all plants true to name, as it is impossible under the circumstances. This is applicable particularly to plants of recent introduction from foreign countries.

While we exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves prepared, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, we do not give a warranty, express or implied, and, in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than was paid for them.

2. As to packing: We are constantly improving on all systems of packing stock, whether by mail or freight, and have materially reduced weight of boxes for express shipment, now using very thin but sufficiently strong material. It is best, in most cases, to ship by express rather than freight, and our customers will appreciate the lower rates now in force on all our shipments—20 per cent less than other goods. Trees and plants travel safely by freight during warm weather, except certain soft-wooded or tender-foliaged plants. We ship to all parts of the world, and in almost every case plants go through safely. No matter where you live, we can forward stock to you safely, and will take pleasure in getting lowest rates, or other information desired. We will use our best judgment when forwarding stock, whether by express or freight, working for the best interest of our customers, as to safety of delivery and least cost. We make no charge for proper packing, and deliver goods to the various transportation companies free. We cannot afford to fill orders of less amount than \$1 when sent by express or freight.

3. After delivering goods to the carriers, we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants which have been carefully packed and shipped; but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customers' property. If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request a prompt notification, on receipt of goods.

4. Plants by mail: We send small specimens by mail to all parts of North America and West India Islands. Our system of packing is a simple yet safe one, and we are constantly receiving testimonials showing safe delivery in growing condition. Packages are safely sent, by Parcels Post, to Mexico and West Indies up to 11 pounds weight. We wish it distinctly understood that we make no competition with growers of small stock from hothouses. Soft-wooded stock, and the usual line of plants offered by northern florists, are small, tiny plants, sent out in little wooden boxes. Our stock comprises much better-sized plants, which in almost every case, are too large to go in any of the standard mailing boxes used by florists, compelling the use of a far different system of packing. Our success in mailing plants is phenomenal, yet you can be sure that if any improvement is possible in forwarding plants, we will adopt it. Try our way, if you wish plants by mail, although we urge buyers to order goods by express instead, except to most distant Pacific coast points, as it is to their advantage in most cases. It is manifestly impossible to ship as large specimens by mail as by express, but our selections will be found of unusually good size and in a healthy condition.

Unless otherwise stated, all plants are sent postage paid, at Catalogue rates, to all points in the United States. To Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and all foreign territories, or countries, 10 per cent (one-tenth) extra must accompany each order. No order filled by mail for a less amount than 50 cents.

5. Terms strictly cash with the order. As we do business over such an immense extent of the world, selling at low rates, it is impossible to give credit to anyone. No packages are sent C. O. D. under any circumstances. Remittances may be made by Post Office Money Order on Oneco, Fla.; cash in Registered Letter; Express Order, Bank Check or Draft. Money sent in unregistered letters (currency) is at the sender's risk, and is an unsafe way to remit. Stamps will only be accepted when properly folded in waxed or oiled paper, to prevent sticking. Paraffine paper may be obtained cheaply at any grocery, and it is an imposition on any firm to send stamps without this protection. Foreign Post Office Money Orders should be drawn on Tampa, Fla. Exchange on New York or London is received at par.

6. Applying prices. Not less than 6 of a sort will be sold at the dozen rate, nor 40 at the 100 rate, nor 400 at the 1,000 rate.

7. In ordering, please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty, when no instructions accompany the order, to replace with other sorts as nearly similar as possible. Those not acquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, as we will send them only such as we know to be adapted to their locality. A list of second choice, accompanying each order, would be appreciated by us.

8. Special reductions. To lessen cost of delivery, by express or freight, to our customers, we will add extra plant value to every order. Cash, of course, must accompany the order. Those ordering stock to the amount of \$2 may select plants to the value of \$2.25; \$3, to the value of \$3.40; \$4, to the value of \$4.55; \$5, to the value of \$5.80, and all above this amount may select 20 cents value for every dollar paid (20 per cent reduction). This reduction will, in most cases, entirely cover the cost of delivery. We cannot make any reduction on plants ordered by mail, as we pay postage in every case, thus delivering free.

Few persons outside of the nursery trade can estimate the cost of growing stock, are seldom posted as to grading, only consider the prices, and purchase what is offered at the lowest quotation. Within the past few years the cost of labor has increased immensely, and the quoted prices have declined at even a

greater rate, hence good stock of every description is now so low as to scarcely leave a margin of profit to the plant-grower. All discriminating purchasers will concede that our prices are very low for the excellent quality of stock produced.

This present Catalogue abrogates all previous terms, conditions and prices. Dealers, or others desiring to buy in quantity, will be given special prices for large lots, on application.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS

See end of each department in this Catalogue for bargain lists. We make up valuable collections of choice plants at a very low price, and have given satisfaction and pleasure to hundreds of customers. If you don't know just what you want, let us select for you. We know what will thrive with you, and can choose from good-sized plants, which are bound to more than please you. Try them.

TREATMENT OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL

The Plants should be removed from the package as soon as possible after they reach their destination. Should they be in the least wilted, they should be placed in a shallow pan of lukewarm water, with the packing moss still about the roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will increase vitality and vigor, whether they be wilted or not. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and if not set permanently for a week afterward, they will be all the better for it.

Setting. It is, of course, understood that the soil has been made in proper condition by digging, manuring, etc., and plants and trees can be set in their proper spaces at once. If plants are from pots, let them be set a little deeper than before; if soil is still around the roots, set without disturbing or removing it. **Don't try to straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants!** Plants or trees from open ground should be pruned, if necessary, and roots looked over and broken ends trimmed smooth. After setting, draw soil around and firm down thoroughly by **tramping with the feet**. Then water well, after which rake fresh soil about, shade if necessary, and mulch with straw or like material. The plant may not be stocky, so if it needs a stake, do not forget to tie it thoroughly to the support given. When it is necessary to water plants outdoors, give them enough to soak down to moist soil; every five days should be often enough.

Potting. At first, while plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were last removed from. As they increase in size, they should be repotted when it is found that the pots are full of roots. This is best done when the plant has made its annual growth, and just before it starts afresh. In using small pots, it is only necessary to use a small piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the size runs up to 5- or 6-inch, several pieces of pots, some pebbles or pieces of charcoal should be put in, that it may have ample drainage. Fill the pots with earth and plant, leaving about half an inch to an inch space to hold the water; water thoroughly, and place the plants in a sheltered position, where they will not be exposed to wind or sun, until they show signs of recuperation.

Watering. This is one of the most important points in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the bottom of the pot, but should not be kept in a soggy state; plenty may be applied to the foliage at all times. During the winter the soil should be kept drier, and in some cases nearly or quite dry. A plant will generally show when it needs water, and more are killed by overwatering than through lack of it.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS

In setting out pot-plants into open ground, remember to set the ball of earth and roots **much deeper** than the surface; this will put the roots in moist earth, and they will "take hold" quickly. Don't try to **straighten out** such roots, but simply let them stay intact. Pot-plants grown in stiff, clay soil should have the clay washed off before setting in sandy or loamy soil.

In potting orange trees (or other citrus), guavas, pomegranates, eugenias, or like fruit plants, use very sandy, ordinary soil, **without manure**. If this soil is absolutely too poor to grow plants in, use a **very little, well-rotted cow manure, a trifle of bone-meal, or a very, very little guano**. A great many plants are literally choked on too rich food. Your common sense will teach you that such slow-growing plants cannot be forced like a cabbage.

As to time to order: We ship plants every week of the year. Pot-grown stock may be safely sent any time, and a great deal of open-air stuff also. Deciduous stock is best set in late autumn or winter. See notes about this matter at ends of each department of this Catalogue.

During Spring, Summer, and Autumn we can send large shipments by freight, but in cold, freezing winter weather express only would be safe. By mail we send to Southern points all the year, but to extreme Northern places, plants should not be posted in winter.

Large, old orange or lemon trees which fail to bloom should be mulched with wood ashes, and about the middle of December girdle the trunks nine-tenths of their circumference. A narrow piece of bark only one-eighth of an inch wide should be removed with a knife or saw. It is safe to do this, and is almost certain to make trees bloom. We practice this plan in our groves annually.

Remember to keep the temperature of the conservatory or the room devoted to plants at an average degree of warmth, and as moist as possible. Avoid extremes, or drafts of cold air.

Plants infested with insects, if in pots and not too large, are easily and safely cleaned by holding them ten seconds in warm water. Quick-growing or succulent-leaved plants should be immersed in water at 125° to 130°. Those with tough leaves, like palms, orange trees, and kindred subjects, should be immersed in water from 130° to 140°. This kills all insect life if thoroughly done. Large plants only slightly infested may be hand-cleaned by using a small, stiff brush. If the insects are too numerous for this, recourse must be had to fumigation, or to spraying. Everyone interested in horticulture should possess a copy of Prof. Bailey's "Horticulturist's Rule Book," published by The Macmillan Co. (procureable at any book store), in which may be found all needful information as to insecticides, fungicides, plant-diseases, and a great amount of useful knowledge about plants, trees, etc. We recommend to every plant-grower a thorough perusal of at least one good gardening paper or magazine.

Tropical Fruit Plants and Trees

In this section will be found only plants that are strictly tropical, and which are injured by frost. Some of them, being more vigorous than others, very readily grow again into bearing size if frozen. Among these may be especially mentioned Guavas, Pineapples, Bananas and Avocado Pears, all of which are grown far above the "frost line," being able to withstand considerable white frost, but no hard freezing.

Explanation of "starring" in this section: ★, Adapted for growth in restricted positions, as in conservatories, or under lath-protected plant sheds, in Florida and California. ★★, Suitable for warmest portions of Florida, very large conservatories, or tropical regions. ★★★, Suitable for growing in the lake region of South Florida outdoors.

☞ All sorts named are of course suited to frostless regions.

ABERIA Caffra.* KAI-APPLE of Natal. "This tall shrub serves for hedges. The rather large fruits are edible, and can be converted into preserves."—*Von Mueller*. Small pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ACHRAS sapota.* The SAPODILLA. A broad-leaved evergreen from the West Indies, reaching 10 to 15 feet in height. Bears when rather small, and is adapted to pot culture. The fruit can be likened to a rich russet apple in size and appearance, but has a sweet flavor. Fine, large plants in 4-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; smaller, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ÆCLE marmelos.** The ELEPHANT APPLE, or BENGAL QUINCE. A small tree from Tropical Asia, related to Citrus. The fruits, 2 to 4 inches in diameter, are round or pear-shaped, and have a sweet aromatic pulp. Very rare. \$2 each.

ANACARDIUM occidentale.* The CASHEW NUT. A very curious fruit (having the seed on one end outside of the fleshy part), which is sometimes called Cashew Apple, and varies in size from 1 to 3 inches in diameter; white, red or yellow in color. It is acid and eatable. The seed or nut is roasted for food; also used for various purposes, as flavoring wine, chocolate, etc. Pot-plants, 35 cts. each.

ANANASSA sativa.* PINEAPPLE. This fruit is now assuming a very important share of horticultural work in Florida, and is already grown in immense quantity. There is money in the growth of good fruit, and Pineapple-growing promises a sure pecuniary reward to careful planters. This plant is especially adapted to growth under glass, as it requires little space, and fruits in from one to two years from planting. We can only quote a few plants for autumn, winter and spring; for those intending to plant largely, we will be glad to quote prices on any sort for delivery during the fruiting season, which is summer.

Abbaka. Very popular and prolific; large size and rich fruit; also a good shipper. Rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Red Spanish. The ordinary common sort, shipped everywhere, and well known. If shipped green is poor, but well grown and left to ripen on the plant, is a fair sort, of easiest culture. Rooted slips, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

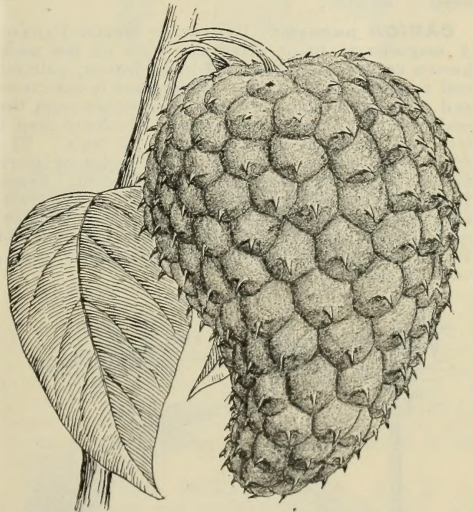
Smooth Cayenne. This is a favorite sort, without spines on the leaves, and is thus easily handled. Fruit large and exceedingly fine, yet a good shipper. Rooted plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Egyptian Queen. A favorite sort for home use, being rich and sweet, and easily grown. Produces many slips and suckers. Medium size; yellow flesh. Rooted plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Porto Rico (Trinidad). The largest sort grown commercially, frequently reaching 10 to 12 pounds each. Light flesh, very juicy, fair flavor. Always in demand for a show fruit. Rooted plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Sugar-Loaf. Small to medium fruits; late ripening; flesh rich and sweet. Rooted plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

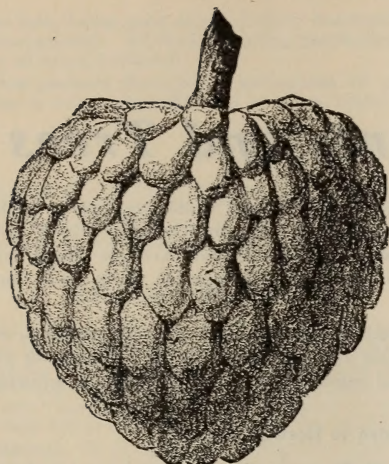
ANONA Cherimolia.* CHERIMOYA, or JAMAICA APPLE. A large, shrubby tree, bearing delicious fruits from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. in weight; rough and scaly on the outside, but full of a rich custard. Can be grown in South Florida and South California with slight protection. Our stock is grown from carefully selected, most delicious fruits. Strong, pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Heavy, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Anona muricata.

A. muricata.** SOUR SOP. A large, green, prickly fruit, 1 to 5 lbs. in weight, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp. A favorite West Indian fruit, much used in making a cooling drink with sugar and ice-water. Has beautiful glossy leaves, but is very tender. Pot-grown, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Large stock, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. reticulata.* The true CUSTARD APPLE of Jamaica and South America. The tree has much the habit of *A. cherimolia*, and is very vigorous.



Anona reticulata.

ANONA reticulata, continued

Fruits are about 4 inches in diameter, brownish yellow, with creamy white pulp. Pot-plants, 25 each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. squamosa.* SUGAR APPLE, or SWEET SOP. The best known of all Anonas, and the earliest to bear from the seed. Fruits small but good, easily produced in South Florida and California with the slightest protection from frost. The fruits resemble miniature pineapples, minus the crowns. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARTOCARPUS integrifolia.** The JACK-FRUIT. India. Enormous fruits; largely used as food in the South Seas, and Southern Asia. Rare in United States. \$2 each.

CARICA papaya.* PAPAW, or MELON PAPAW. A magnificent plant after the style of the well-known castor-bean, having 7-lobed leaves, palmate and terminal like a palm. This plant is dioecious, and it is impossible to select the female from the male seedlings until they bloom. We have seen a tree, apparently a male, but full of fruit! The fruit is from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 or more inches thick, somewhat like a muskmelon. Green fruit is cooked like a turnip. The juice of the fruit, or the macerated leaves, if rubbed on animal flesh, make it very tender. It is best to roll the meat and leaves together for a few hours. Pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

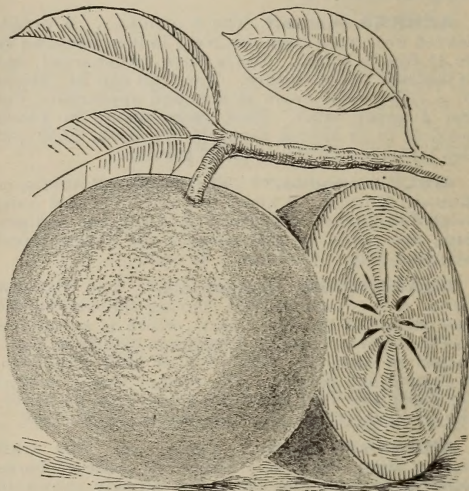


The Papaw, or Melon Papaw.

CARISSA Arduina.* AMATUNGULA, or MARITZGULA of Natal. A choice evergreen shrub, rather hardy, with thick, camellia-like leaves; very glossy. Flowers are large, fragrant, white, and borne profusely. The fruit is dark red, 1 to 1½ inches long, resembling in flavor red raspberries, and having a papery skin and few small seeds. A fine pot shrub. Well worthy extensive planting in South Florida and California. The English pronounce it unsurpassed for jam making. Good pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CASIMIROA edulis.* WHITE SAPOTA of Mexico and Central America. The fruits are about the size of a Mandarin orange, and of a delicious, peach-like taste. Undoubtedly will thrive in South Florida. A good subject for growth under the fruit sheds now becoming common. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM Cainito.** STAR APPLE. A handsome tree, 15 to 25 feet high, evergreen, bearing fruits 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, of peculiar though agreeable flavor. Leaves are pointed, 4 or 5 inches long, dark green above, silvery brown beneath, and very handsome. Fruits are purple or green. Fine plants, pot-grown, 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 2 years old, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 3 years old, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Chrysophyllum Cainito.

Giant Star-Apple. Selected from fruit grown in Jamaica. 1 year old, 20 cts. each.

COCOS nucifera.** COCOANUT. See Palms and Cycads.

COCCOLOBA uvifera.* SEA GRAPE, or SHORE GRAPE of the West Indies. A low, bushy tree, with roundish leaves, having prominent red veins, making an elegant appearance. Charles Kingsley describes it as being the most beautiful broad-leaved plant he had ever seen. Of scrambling habit, bearing spires of purplish red fruits about the size of ordinary grapes; of pleasant flavor. Seeds large. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each.

CUPANIA sapida.** AKEE TREE of West Africa, but now naturalized in the West Indies. The rich red fruits are considered poisonous when raw, but are wholesome when cooked. Tree attains a height of 30 feet, and has large, compound leaves. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

EUGENIA Braziliensis.* BRAZIL CHERRY, closely allied to *E. Micheli*. A very handsome, small-leaved evergreen of neat habit. Fruits are delicious scarlet drupes. Strong pot-plants, 50c. each.

EUGENIA, continued

E. Jambos.** ROSE-APPLE, or JAMROSADE. A quick-growing tree, reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet; evergreen, with leaves resembling the oleander in shape and size. New growth is wine-colored. Flowers large, creamy white, followed by white or yellowish fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, with occasionally a tinge of bluish-pink on one side. Fruit is rose-scented; has the flavor of an apricot. Makes the finest jelly. 1-year-old pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Large plants, 3 to 5 feet high, in pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

E. Mickell.*** See *Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants*.

E., from Costa Rica.** "Fruits $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; yellow, quite soft, with pronounced strawberry flavor; sour, but of fine taste; makes the finest preserves, alone or with guavas; is very prolific." New; 1898 introduction. Nice pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

FICUS glomerata.** CLUSTER FIG. East Indies and Queensland. In India the fruit is eaten both raw and stewed, while the leaves are used for fodder for cattle. It is a very quick-growing tree, evergreen, and worth planting as a shade tree in extreme South Florida or California. Large plants, 40 cts. each.

F. aurea.* Our native RUBBER TREE or WILD FIG. Known only in Florida. A choice ornamental tree, with glossy leaves, smaller than *F. elastica*, but of fine form. Fruit is small, but very good. The tree is a very rapid grower, and a handsome decorative plant for the florist. Strong plants, 25c. each.

F., from Costa Rica.** Another valuable introduction of 1898. "This is our best native Fig; tree fine-branched, similar to a live oak, but denser; bears continuously through the year one crop after the other of small Figs, size of blackberries; violet-black, juicy, acid, sweet, good flavored." A grand thing for extreme South Florida and Southern California. Nice plants, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

GARCINIA Livingstoni.** AFRICAN MANGOSTEEN. (Must not be confounded with *G. mangostana*.) A new and very rare fruit from Central Africa. Pot-plants, \$5 each.

GREWIA denticulata.** Resembles a mulberry in growth, and bears enormous quantities of acid drupes, about the size of cranberries; used for pickling. 50 cts. each.



Mammea Americana.

GUILIELMA speciosa.** PEACH PALM. See *Palms and Cycads*.

LUCUMA mammosa.** The *Mammea sapota* of the West Indies. A large tree, producing oval

fruits from the size of a goose-egg to that of a muskmelon; one large seed in the center. The fruit is sliced and eaten like a muskmelon, but without any seasoning or condiments. The pulp has a rich, sweet taste. Strong, pot-grown, 40c. ea., \$4 per doz.



Mangifera Indica.

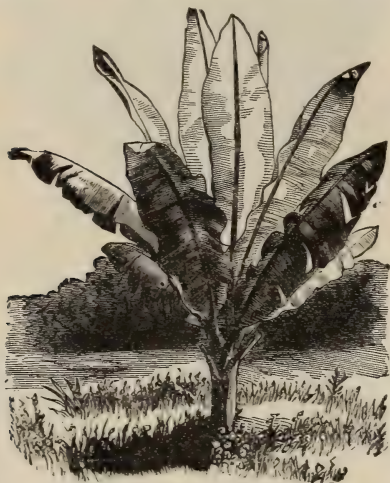
MALPIGHIA glabra.* The BARBADOES CHERRY. A beautiful small evergreen tree, bearing quantities of delicious acid fruit, resembling the Surinam cherry in color and general appearance. It is highly prized in its native home, the West Indies. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MAMMEA Americana.** The MAMMEA APPLE, or ST. DOMINGO APRICOT. A tall tree with oval, shining leathery leaves, and bearing large, round, brown fruits, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, containing 1 to 4 rough seeds. A taste for the delicious sub-acid yellow pulp does not have to be acquired. It is eaten raw alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar or sugar and cream, and also makes a delicious canned preserve. Strong, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

MANGIFERA Indica.* MANGO. One of the most delicious and valuable of Indian fruits; this has proved adapted to our sandy soil, and does remarkably well. Hard freezes, of course, will kill the tree back to the roots, when the trunk should be cut back at once to sound, live wood. There is a possibility of an occasional cold winter only, and we advise their planting on well-protected lands all over South Florida. The best soil is high, well-drained, sandy land, suitable for the orange, but this tree thrives on black-jack, scrub, and spruce-pine lands, where most other trees are a failure. Any good fertilizer will make the tree grow, but for fruiting use plenty of ashes or sulphate of potash beside the usual manure. The tree is very hand-

MANGIFERA Indica, continued

some, having long, linear leaves 6 or more inches in length, with wine-colored new growth. Flowers are produced in spring at ends of the branches, inconspicuously, and the fruit is produced on healthy trees in great abundance. It is a tree quite easily fruited under glass or other plant houses, either in tubs or the open ground. The culture is so easy, and the fine varieties we offer are so very desirable, that we hope no South Florida home will be without Mango trees. The following are excellent sorts :



Young Banana Plant.

Cable. From Jamaica. "The Cable Mango is the largest Mango I have ever seen, and a magnificent fruit. Quality only second, but for beauty and size it can not be surpassed." 1-year, pot-grown, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Cole. From Jamaica. Nearly round, averaging 3 inches long. "It has a peculiar, spicy flavor, distinct from any Mango I ever tasted." Very good. Pot-grown, strong, 30 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Common. Selected from the best fruits. Large, kidney-shaped, green, usually with red cheek and yellowish flesh. Delicious. One of the best for canning or cooking, as it has an agreeable acid taste. 1-year, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Black. Also from Jamaica. Rather short, pointed fruit, larger than Cole. Very rich and sweet. Green skin. 1-year, potted, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 3-year, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Long (Bishop). "This is by far the best in my estimation; it has a rich, sweet flavor and very little fiber. It is yellow-skinned, 4 to 6 inches long." A most valuable sort. 1 year, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

No. 11. One of the best grown. Originally from the South Sea Islands via Jamaica, it is now grown all over the West Indies. Large, round, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds weight; bright yellow skin; small seed. We grow this in large supply. A good shipping sort. 1-year, pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-year, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 3- or 4-year, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

MELICocca Bijuga.* SPANISH LIME, or GINEP. A West Indian tree, with peculiar compound leaves with winged petioles, much resembling those of *Sapindus saponaria*. Of slow growth, but attains a height of 30 feet. Can be fruited in a tub. It produces a yellow, plum-like fruit, with a very pleasant grape flavor. The seed can be roasted and eaten like the chestnut. Bears profusely. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MONSTERA deliciosa.* The CERIMAN OF TRINIDAD. A rare and celebrated fruit-bearing aroid plant. The large leaves are handsome and the plant is grown for decorative effect. The fruits are something like green pine cones, about six inches long, with easily detached skins; the flavor is described as delicious indeed, "resembling a cross between a pineapple and banana, but better than either." Difficult of propagation, but easily grown afterward. Pot-plants, \$1.25 each.

MUSA. The BANANA. This is one of the grandest decorative fruit-plants known. A plant that is grown throughout the tropics, bearing in lavish profusion most delicious fruit. At the present day the fruit is found in nearly every market in the world, no matter, seemingly, how distant from the tropics. The plant is already being grown to a limited degree in northern climates, and well it may, as it is as easily raised as the well-known canna, and the tropical effect of its growth is remarkably grand. With leaves often 2 feet wide and 8 feet long, it is destined to be largely planted on lawns. Young plants may be started at any season of the year, provided they are kept in sufficient heat—say not less than 70° by day, and 60° or 65° by night. The best time, however, is early spring, when they should be started in pots, and then, when warm weather comes, planted out. Or plants may be transplanted directly from the nurseries, if the prevailing weather is suitable. Larger plants will be sent by express or freight than can possibly be mailed, as the roots are bulbous.

M. Cavendishii.* CAVENDISH, or DWARF. Stands but little chilling; smaller than other sorts; can be protected readily. Best for low greenhouses or plant sheds. Fruit small, immense bunches, yellow. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M. orientum.*** HART'S CHOICE, or LADY-FINGER. Of moderate size, stalks and midribs tinged red, and stands considerable cold—not actual freezing, but low temperature. If leaves are frosted off, only the stalk usually survives, and continues growing afterward. Fruit is a clear yellow; skin soft and thin; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture, with unsurpassed fruity flavor. A first-class sort, and in demand. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

M. paradisiaca, var. sapientum.*** The HORSE, or ORINOCO (*El Bobo*). The hardiest and commonest sort in Florida. Plant of large size, with dark green leaves. Fruit large, like a plantain; yellow; medium bunches. A good sort for cooking; especially fine if baked dry, like a potato. Excellent served with sugar and cream. Very robust and easily grown. Strong suckers, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Dacca.* A dwarf variety, with fruit somewhat like Hart's Choice, but larger and richer. The plant is but slightly taller than Cavendish and may be fruited in a seven-foot pinery. Scarce. Suckers, 75 cts. each.

Martinique.** The ordinary Banana of commerce, grown largely in the West Indies, Mexico and Central America. Bunches very large; fruits long, yellow, good quality. Fine shipping sort, as it can be cut quite green. Plant large and quite tender, standing but little cold. Not a sort for large planting in Florida. Strong suckers, 75 cts. each.

Cheue Chumpa Plantain.*** Our introduction from India. Plant of immense size, plain green. Fruit medium size; few seeds; used for cooking. Is very vigorous. Strong suckers, \$1 each.

PERSEA frigida.*** The MOUNTAIN AVOCADO PEAR of Costa Rica. Fruits large and firmer in consistency than the ordinary Avocado Pear. The foliage is large and handsome, and of a velvety appearance. Rare; one of our 1899 introductions. \$1 each.

PERSEA, continued

P. gratissima.** AVOCADO, or ALLIGATOR PEAR. Large brown or purple fruits, eaten in a variety of ways: with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings, or for dessert with sugar and lemon-juice, or wine. Particularly nice breakfast fruit. Tree reaches a large size, and thrives best in well-drained situations. Pot-grown stock, 1-year-old, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Mexican.*** A variety from Coahuila, Mexico, having smaller fruits of very delicate flavor. Is reported as able to stand much more cold than the ordinary strain; urged for trial by our national pomologist. Described by our correspondent as being the most delicious of all Avocados. Pot-grown, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

PHYLLANTHUS emblica.** EMBLIC MYROBOLAN. A tree from India and Burma. The fruit is of the size of a small Damson plum, used both raw and preserved. A magnificently beautiful plant, with long, willowy growths clothed with delicate compound, mimosa-like leaves. New growth is of a lovely bronze-red color. Very choice for decorative effect. 50 cts. each.

PSIDIUM Guaiava.*** (Also 1*.) The COMMON GUAVA, the famous jelly producer, including both round and pear-shaped fruits; pink, yellow and white-fleshed. From selected fruit, our trees will produce excellent results. We have a fine lot of 2-year-old trees in 2½ and 3-inch pots, 15 to 20 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Following are listed some grand new selections from the common type of Guava, especially recommended by our collector in Jamaica. Special price made for quantity.

Extra Pink.*** High-flavored, thin-fleshed, juicy, good size; smooth, delicate skin; quality best. Pot-grown, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Medium Smooth, Round Pink.*** Same price as preceding.

Large Rough Pink.*** Extra fine. Oval-fruited; large size; very thick, firm flesh. Same price as Extra Pink.

Large Smooth White.*** Oval; extra fine. Much like Extra Pink, except in color of flesh. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Large Rough White.*** Round, fair quality, especially recommended for its thick, meaty flesh. Fine dessert sort. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. molle.*** ("SOUB GUI SARO.") This is the largest native Psidium of Central America, forming quite a good-sized tree. The fruits are small, acid, of a strawberry flavor. This may possibly prove as hardy as the Cattleya Guava, but as yet we do not know. Pot-plants (introduction of 1899), 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

P. Guineense.** GUINEA GUAVA. Shrub, 8 to 10 feet high. Fruit much larger than we supposed from the botanical description; light-colored flesh, and exceedingly thick-meated. Few seeds. Very sweet, and fine for canning. Fine pot-grown plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Cabada Guava.*** This is an especially fine selected Guava of the *P. Guaiava* type from South Cuba. Senor Cabada has personally selected and grown this for many years with the object of elimi-

nating the seeds; he has been very successful, and the present strain contains very few seeds and has rich, thick meat. Pot-grown, 1-year, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Calcutta Apple Guava.*** A variety of *P. pomiferum*, of our introduction from India. Fruits small, yellow, hard and acid. The best sort for jelly making, and bears abundantly, even in the winter. A desirable sort, and should be planted largely. A money maker. Young pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.



Tamarind.

RHEEDIA edulis.* MOUNTAIN PLUM of Costa Rica. This is nearly related to the Mangosteen of the East Indies, and is said to bear delicious plum-like fruits, of a subacid taste. A new introduction of 1899. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

SPONDIAS dulcis.** OTAHEITE APPLE. A large tree from the South Seas which does well in South Florida. The leaves are compound and the fruits are large golden yellow drupes the size of small oranges, having a delicious pineapple flavor. Strong pot-plants, \$2.50 each.

TAMARINDUS Indica.* TAMARIND. A beautiful tree, with delicate, acacia-like foliage, and small, pinkish white flowers, followed by pods enclosing a pleasant acid pulp; much used, preserved in sugar or syrup, as a basis of a cooling drink, and medicinally. A graceful tree for the window or conservatory. Fine pot-plants, 20 cts. and 40 cts. each, \$2 and \$4 per doz.

TERMINALIA catappa.** TROPICAL ALMOND. "With its flat stages of large, smooth leaves, and oily, eatable seeds in an almond-like husk, it is not an almond at all, nor any kin thereto." Deciduous, the leaves turning brilliant red and orange in the autumn, and reaching 60 or more feet in height. Strong, pot-grown trees, 3-year-old, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata.* "BERGAMOT," or "LIME-BERRY." A spiny shrub, nearly related to the orange, having small trifoliolate leaves, somewhat like *Citrus trifoliata*, but with small thorns. It is only a dwarf shrub, and produces an abundance of red berries, from ¾ to ½ inch thick, and oblong in shape. The fruit is agreeable, and is delicious when preserved. Will stand considerable frost if protected from the sun. Fine pot-plants, 15 and 20 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

MONKEY-PLUM. Central America. Botanical name unknown. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

COLLECTIONS OF TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS

We make up collections of the foregoing plants to suit the location of our customers, sending the most suitable in every case. For the northern conservatory we, of course, send the finest in appearance, and species that can thrive under adverse conditions. We do not confine ourselves to a set list, but choose for every applicant. If the customers will kindly state what sorts they already have, we will try not to duplicate them. This applies to all our collections.

No. 1. Six distinct sorts, postpaid, \$1.

No. 2. Ten distinct sorts, very fine selection, \$2.

☞ All Tropical Fruit Plants, with the exception of Musa and Ananassa, are pot-grown, making transplanting certain and easy. Set all the plants from pots 2 to 4 inches deeper than formerly, and never disturb the roots. Summer or spring planting we consider best for all climates.



Finest Citrus Fruits and "Yellow Jessamine" Flowers, as grown in South Florida.

II

Semi-Tropical and Temperate Fruit Trees and Plants

Explanation of symbols for this section: ★, Hardy throughout the South. ★★, Adapted to coast regions where temperature seldom falls under 20° Fahr. ★★★, Most tender semi-tropical sorts, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. D, Deciduous species. E, Evergreen.

CITRUS aurantium dulcis.E. SWEET ORANGE.** Our stock of this is extra fine, and in considerable supply. We grow the Orange on several varieties of stock, especially on the rough lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*. For South Florida and places most free from frost, we recommend the rough lemon; for frosty situations, and for the Gulf coast of West Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, we heartily recommend the use of the trifoliolate Orange as a stock. It increases the hardiness of more tender Citrus when they are budded or grafted upon it, and hence greatly extends the area that can produce these delicious and valuable fruits. It opens up a grand industry for this whole territory, which has previously been unable to grow the Orange.

"I like trifoliata stock for all citrus trees. The people of California do not seem to know much about trifoliata stock. As far as I know, I am about the first to introduce it here. It not only makes the trees more hardy, but the fruit is earlier and finer flavored."

Mrs. B. F. OLINGER, Newcastle, California.

Our list of varieties is reduced to only the very best, and no one will make a mistake in planting these sorts. Prices of Sweet Orange trees, budded low on rough lemon or sour Orange stock, 2 to 3 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$32 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$38 per 100; 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100. Prices of trees on *C. trifoliata* stock, mostly of bushy habit, although some varieties are stake-trained, 1 to 2 ft. high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$32 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$38 per 100.

See Rule 8, page 3, for SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Bessie. A comparatively new sort; very late; of best quality. Originated by the late Dudley Adams, of Tangerine, Fla. Said to be equal to Tardiff as a keeper, and of even better quality; thorny. Grown on rough lemon and sour roots.

Centennial (Hart's Pet). One of the best. Native. Rather early, and yet holds its juice in perfection longer than other sorts. Good grower and bearer. Thorny. On rough lemon and sour.

Everbearing. A valuable sort, which greatly extends our orange season. Tree blooms twice or three times during the year. Fruit slightly oblong, not of first quality. On trifoliata roots only.

Early Oblong. Fruit of medium size, round to oblong in shape. Is really sweet in September, and can be eaten before any other variety is fit. On trifoliata only.

Foster. A selected native sort, most nearly resembling "Pineapple" Orange in flavor. Rather early, and a heavy bearer; vigorous. On trifoliata only.

Homosassa. Type of the best Florida Orange. Medium size, moderately early, delicious flavor, and tender pulp. Heavy bearer. Not very thorny. On rough lemon and trifoliata.

Jaffa. Imported from Syria. Medium to late ripening. Thornless. Very heavy and rich, almost totally seedless. A grand sort, and heavy cropper. On rough lemon and sour.

CITRUS, continued

Majorca. The best and most prolific imported Orange we offer; tree thornless, fair grower, and fruit seedless, of a distinct aromatic odor. On rough lemon and sour.

Parson Brown. Early sort, rarely of best quality, but on proper soil, with proper fertilizer, a good-flavored fruit. Size medium. On rough lemon and trifoliata.

Ruby. A blood Orange of fine quality. Almost thornless. A good grower and heavy bearer. The favorite Blood Orange. On rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata roots.

Tardiff (Hart's Late). Medium size, very heavy Orange, keeping until July, or even later. The standard late variety. Is but moderately thorny, and a good grower; a good bearer. This and Bessie are of special value for South Florida and West India Islands. Grown on rough lemon, sour orange and trifoliata.

Washington Navel. But slightly thorny. Imported from Brazil. Fruit exceedingly large, with characteristic navel mark at blossom end. Seedless, and of tender, melting quality. A shy bearer usually, except when grown on rough lemon roots. This is claimed to cause it to bear abundantly; if it fails to set fruit, the tree should be girdled almost around its trunk (say nine-tenths of its circumference) by a saw, merely cutting through the bark, the middle of December. Trees on rough lemon and trifoliata.

BUD-WOOD of all sorts of Citrus trees, standard Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pomelos, etc., 10 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000, postpaid. New or rare sorts, 15 and 20 cts. per doz., \$1 to \$1.50 per 100.

CITRUS aurantium nobilis. ** E. MANDARIN, or MANDARIN ORANGE. Not so large a tree as the Sweet Orange, bearing smaller fruit, usually flat-

tened, and with fruit segments, as well as the skin, loosely adherent, thus being easily peeled. They are very dainty and delicious, and yet are as easily produced as other Citrus fruits. They are especially adapted for growth under glass, and are easily dwarfed by working on the trifoliata stock. Prices (except **Oneco**), same as for sweet orange.

China. WILLOW-LEAVED MANDARIN. Small, yellow skinned, very sweet and good. The oldest known sort. Prolific, and a good grower. On trifoliata and mandarin seedling roots.

Dancy Tangierine. Larger than China; orange-red skin; fruit of best quality, not very seedy. On rough lemon and trifoliata.

Cleopatra. Smallest-sized fruit and most seedy variety, but yet of excellent flavor, having the aroma of ripe raspberries. It is very late in ripening, and should not be eaten till spring. Most profuse bearer, and especially fine for a house plant, doing well in a pot or tub. On trifoliata only.

ONECO. Our new hybrid novelty. The growth and foliage somewhat resembles the Dancy Tangierine, but is more thorny. Has proved **exceptionally hardy** here, and we consider it the most hardy of all our citrus fruits. The fruit is somewhat larger and not so flat as **China**, but is almost identical in flavor, and has but half the quantity of seeds of this old variety. We deem it of sterling value, and a most promising new sort, of very vigorous habit. See photographic picture, on back cover.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1900.

* * * * "We have examined one specimen of this fruit and find it of *excellent quality, much heavier than the common Mandarin, and superior in every respect.* * * * We will have drawings and descriptions made from the other specimen. * * *"

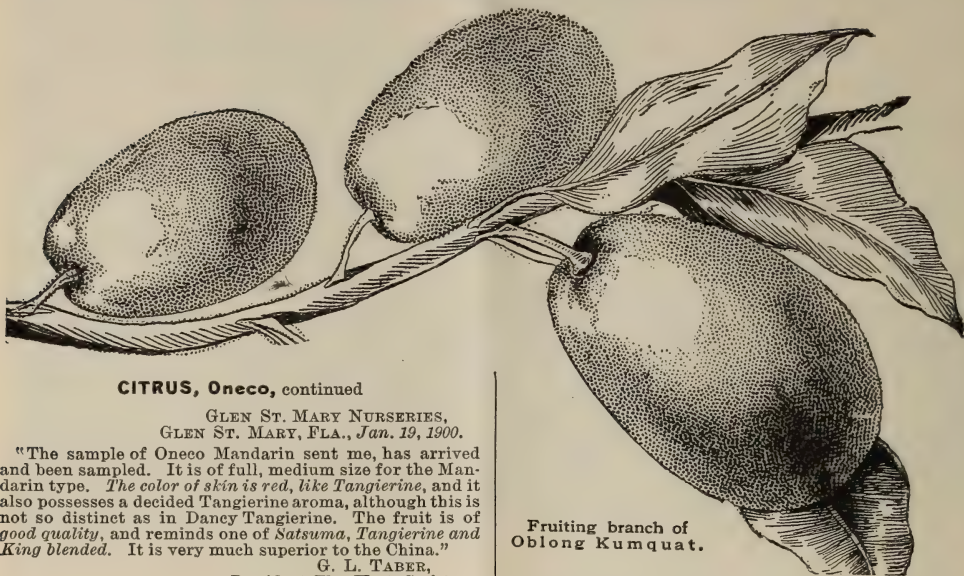
G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 24, 1900.

* * * * As yet the writer has only got inside the smaller and imperfect specimen. *It was of exquisite flavor.*
J. HORACE MCFARLAND, Hort. Printer.



Six Months Old Buds of Orange Trees on Rough Lemon Roots.



Fruiting branch of
Oblong Kumquat.

CITRUS, Oneco, continued

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES,
GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., Jan. 19, 1900.

"The sample of Oneco Mandarin sent me, has arrived and been sampled. It is of full, medium size for the Mandarin type. *The color of skin is red, like Tangerine*, and it also possesses a decided Tangerine aroma, although this is not so distinct as in Dancy Tangerine. The fruit is of good quality, and reminds one of *Satsuma, Tangerine and King blended*. It is very much superior to the China."

G. L. TABER,
President Fla. Hort. Society.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 26, 1900.

(In issue of *Farmer and Fruit-Grower*.)

"In physical characteristics, color, size, corrugated (though glossy) peel, the sample partook more of the Tangerine in the blending; but in juice characteristics we think it inclined to the Mandarin. Taken as a whole, it (Oneco Mandarin) is a grand fruit; it recalls the traditions of the unsurpassable Florida Orange in the days of the famous triumvirate, Hart, Phelps and Hubbard."

S. POWERS, Editor.

OVIDEO, FLA., Dec. 27, 1899.

* * * * "Mrs. Mead and I sampled the Oneco hybrid Mandarin, and agree that it is *delicious, and an improvement* on the sorts we are familiar with, especially in its *juiciness and melting quality*, most Mandarins and Tangerines being inclined to 'rag' even when the septa are removed before eating the pulp."

THEODORE L. MEAD.

Prices, on trifoliata stock: 12 to 18 inches high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 18 to 30 inches, 85 cts. each, \$8.50 per doz.; 30 to 48 inches, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. On seedling mandarin roots, staked, very nice: 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 85 cts. each, \$8.50 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Not over a dozen sold to one party, and no bud-wood for sale.

Satsuma. From Japan, where it is called Unshu. Tree very low in habit, and having peculiar large leaves with prominent veins. Fruit is of fair quality and very early, which makes it valuable for market; rather dark orange skin, rough; nearly seedless flesh, with very silky divisions. The tree grown on trifoliata stock is very hardy, and is specially recommended with the Oneco for the Gulf states.



The Sour Rangpur Lime.

CITRUS Japonica.*** E. KUMQUAT, or KIN KAN of Japan. A small fruit about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, much used by the orientals for preserving; this has grown to be very popular, and the fruit has brought high prices wherever offered. The tree is a pretty-foliaged one, dwarf in habit. The peculiarity of sweet skin and rather bitter flesh distinguishes the species from other Oranges. Especially suitable for pot culture.

Round. This is like a miniature orange. Tree has a few short thorns. Grown on rough lemon only. Nice little trees (will bloom this year), 40 cts. each.

Oblong. This is the common variety. Both sorts are edible raw, without peeling, but are most delicious when preserved. This is thornless. Grown on trifoliata stock, strong and bushy, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CITRUS limonum.*** E. LEMON. Of the great number of good varieties, we consider the following unexcelled. We grow them from cuttings, and also bud on rough lemon stocks.

Genoa. As fine a Lemon as is grown anywhere. In California this sort is called Eureka. A fine plant for the house, as the Lemon bears abundantly in a small size, and can be fruited quickly. Flowers are pinkish white, scented and handsome. Price, on rough lemon stock, same as sweet orange. Prices, on own roots, from cuttings which are specially desirable for pots or tubs, 10 to 18 inches high, bushy, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CITRUS limetta.*** E. The LIME. Fruit usually acid, like the lemon.

Sour Rangpur. The "MANDARIN LIME." Resembles a mandarin closely, and has loosely adherent sections and skin. Fruit has the finest acid and a fine flavor, entirely distinct from any other Lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangerine. Tree resembles in growth the rough lemon. Is hardier than common Limes, and may be grown as far north as the lemon, or some sweet oranges. On trifoliata only, same prices as sweet orange.

CITRUS medica cedra.*** E. CITRON. Widely known over the whole earth as a preserve. The fruits are large, from 2 to 5 pounds in weight, with a very thick inner skin. This is the part which is preserved.

CITRUS, continued

Common Citron. Has been grown here for years. Makes a good preserve, and is a strong-growing bush. 3 to 5 feet high (from cuttings), 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Corsican Citron. Imported from Corsica by the Department of Agriculture. This is claimed to be the particular sort from which the finest imported Citron peel is made. Budded low on seedling mandarin, and also crown-grafted on common citron; same prices as for sweet orange on rough lemon stock.

CITRUS pomelanus (Decumana). ** E. POM-
ELO, or GRAPE-FRUIT. This latter name was given it from its habit of bearing in large clusters. A most delicious fruit, rapidly being known in all markets. Fruit in most cases much larger than oranges, pale yellow, and having slightly bitter pulp. Extremely wholesome. On a warm day, a Pomelo nicely cooled, cut in two crosswise with a sharp knife, liberally sprinkled with white sugar, and eaten with a spoon, is very acceptable to most palates. Prices same as sweet orange trees. See page 10.

Pernambuco. A fine late sort from South America. Good grower; heavy bearer, with short thorns. Medium to large size. The finest general market sort we have seen. On rough lemon and trifoliata.

Royal. Fruit small to medium, with little of the bitter taste, hence can be eaten out of hand. Moderately early to ripen. Fine grower and good bearer. Trees on sour orange and trifoliata.

Marsh. (Seedless.) Claimed to be a seedless Pomelo; medium size, average quality. A few trees on sour orange stock.

Tresca. This is a beautiful variety from the Bahamas, having rose-colored pulp, and destined to prove a great market fruit. It is a handsome-growing variety and a fair bearer. Quality is very fine. Trees on rough lemon only.

CITRUS trifoliata.* D. The hardy Japanese citrus, which has proved to be a valuable stock for fine orange and other citrus. Is an excellent hedge tree; dwarf, and very thorny. Should be grown on good soil, 2 feet apart in the hedge. Deciduous, the stems remaining for years vivid green, and holding its yellow wrinkled fruit on for a long time; it is a pretty object in the late autumn and winter. Flowers are large and white, but thin and with no stems, being borne in profusion along the twig much like crab apple blossoms, and appearing before the leaves, usually. The tree is hardy as far north as Tennessee, and perhaps farther. Will stand much

drought. 3-year-old seedlings, 12 to 18 inches high, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 18 to 36 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

When Citrus trees are ordered sent by mail, we select smaller trees than for express or freight, but of good size and well rooted. We can please you in these trees, whether you live in Washington or Maine, as they travel safely under our sure mode of packing.

DIOSPYROS Kaki.* D. JAPAN PERSIMMON. A hardy deciduous tree of small size, bearing quantities of pointed or tomato-shaped fruits, usually red or orange in color, ripening during the autumn. The early sorts commence ripening in September, and the late ones may be gathered and kept indoors till January. The flavor is somewhat like that of a fig, and also like that of the apricot, and is delicious. As a market fruit, it is beginning to get quite prominent. The Japanese and Chinese dry this fruit, in which state it is considered as fine as the fig. They are all grafted on the native Virginia Persimmon, and have fair roots. Should be set in December and January here.

Hyakume. Very large and somewhat flattened at the ends; flesh dark, crisp and meaty; keeps well, and tree is very prolific. The fruits vary, and occasionally one is noticed with a pointed end.

Triumph. "Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Commences to ripen in September, and continues till November."

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate, with slight depression at flower end. Skin dark red; flesh dark and seedy; quality rich. A good bearer.

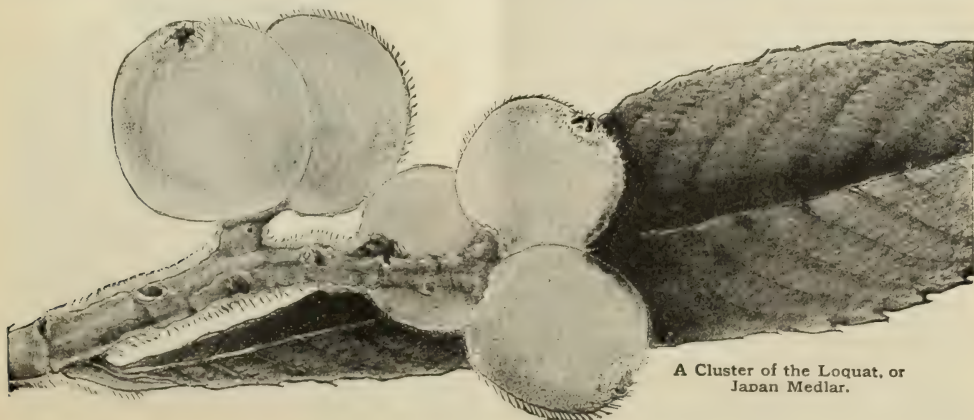
Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shaped, somewhat four-sided; flesh yellow and usually seedless; quality very fine. A favorite sort.

Zengi. Smallest fruit of all; round, with reddish yellow skin. Flesh dark and seedy. One of the earliest to ripen, and may be eaten while still hard. The other sorts must be as soft as jelly before eating.

D. Lotus.* EUROPEAN LOTUS, or DATE PLUM. medium sized tree (hardy), bearing yellow sweet A fruits, the size of cherries. They are somewhat astringent. 40 cts. each.

Trees are not available. Price for standards, 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica.** E. LOQUAT, or MEDLAR, or "JAPAN PLUM." A most valuable winter and spring-ripening fruit; yellow, with a very agreeable plum flavor. The tree is a magnificent-foliage evergreen, bearing usually three crops of flowers (scented) and fruit during the season. It reaches a height of about 15 feet, and should be planted in well-drained soil, and never plowed; a light hoeing and mulching are best. This is a grand



A Cluster of the Loquat, or Japan Medlar.

ERIOBOTRYA japonica, continued

house-plant, as it resists drought, dust, gas, etc., and forms a fine little tree quickly. Fine pot-grown plants, 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 feet, in pots, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. In open ground, 2 to 5 feet high, 20 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$5 per doz.



The Surinam Cherry.

EUGENIA Micheli.*** E. SURINAM CHERRY, or CAYENNE CHERRY. This is a valuable shrub for Florida and South California, as it withstands considerable frost, and produces quantities of luscious, cherry-like fruits, about an inch in diameter, or larger, bright red, agreeably acid. Makes the finest jelly. The shrub is evergreen, with glossy leaves, and is a handsome pot shrub, bearing in a small size readily. A good house-plant. For open-air growing, the plants may be set 6 or 8 feet apart. We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, and offer them very low. 15 to 18 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 30 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

FICUS Carica.* D. The FIG. This is one of the most delicious and healthful fruits that can be grown in the South, but is sadly neglected. Will give best results in a dry and rich location. Fertilize liberally with ashes or potash, to avoid attacks of the root-knot. In transplanting, see that sufficient top and roots are pruned; the top should be cut almost to the ground (leave 6 inches or a foot of stem), and the fibrous roots shortened in closely. Treated this way, it will invariably grow off well.

Blue. Large-sized, purplish fruit; shy bearer, and but fair quality. A good sort for canning, being very handsome.

Lemon. White, with pinkish pulp. Fair size and quality.

Celestial, or Sugar. Small, brown and very sweet. The favorite sort in the South. Finest for preserving, or eating with sugar and cream. Best sort for pot culture, under glass.

Brown Turkey. Large brown Fig of fine quality. Has been confounded with Celestial, but is much larger than that sort.

Price of any sort, 12 inches or over, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HICKORIA pecan.* D. PECAN. Fine seedling trees from specially selected paper-shell nuts, with excellent roots, 2 years old, strong, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. (unavailable). 3 years old, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Stuart. Grafted on seedling Pecan. This is what we consider the very best; nuts very large, rather short, thin-shelled, with a sweet, rich meat. Heavy stock, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Columbian. Splendid quality of meat in larger and longer nuts than Stuart. Is very fine. Grafts on Pecan seedlings, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

MORUS alba Chinensis.* D. The CHINESE MULBERRY. The earliest sort to ripen, and of excellent quality. Fruit medium size, borne in great profusion. A splendid sort for poultry, hogs or silk-worms; very vigorous. 1-year trees, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

French. A magnificent variety, with large, handsome leaves; tree of large size and good form, making a fine street or shade tree. Fruit of large size, best quality, late to ripen, and lasting several weeks; this is probably the best sort for the extreme South. It ripens after the Chinese has gone, lengthening out the season through two or three months. Very heavy bearer. 1-year trees, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

MYRTUS tomentosus.*** E. DOWNY MYRTLE. An Indian shrub; evergreen, with fine, broad, glossy leaves of great beauty. Flowers, borne through several weeks in greatest abundance, are a lovely shade of pink, and larger than those of the peach. They resemble small, single roses. The fruit is small, with a raspberry flavor, produced in quantity, and ripens for weeks, commencing in late summer. Reaches a height of 6 or more feet. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

OLEA Europæa.** E. OLIVE. The Olive is so well known that we do not need to describe it, further than to say that it is hardy over the Lower South, and is a handsome evergreen, bushy tree, with grey-green leaves. It has not borne much fruit as yet in Florida, although doing well in South Georgia and along the Gulf coast. The tree grows thriftily in any soil not too wet. Evidently the tree needs lime and potash to make it bear. Hardier than the sweet orange.

Manzanillo. A sort greatly prized in California, and considered one of the best for pickling. Good trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Nevadillo Blanco. Spanish variety, especially valuable for oil, although good for pickling also. Fruit broad and ovate, an inch long. Good trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger, 40 cts. each \$4 per doz.



Brown Turkey Fig.

OPUNTIA Ficus Indica.** E. INDIAN FIG CACTUS, resembling the common "Prickly Pear," but with scarcely any thorns, and of an enormous size. The plant is frequently 8 to 10 feet high, and bears quantities of oblong fruits, lemon colored, of a pleasant acid taste. These odd fruits have piquant flavor and are in demand in some sections. Large cuttings, 30 cts. each.

PRUNUS triflora.* D. ORIENTAL PLUM. This strain of fine Plums is working a revolution in Plum culture in the South. With a proper selection, fruit may be gathered from June to September. We propagate only on Marianna stock, which never sprouts from the roots. Trees should be set from November till February. In extreme South Florida these do not bear well, but grow well on good dry soil. Along the Gulf and up the Ohio River these are the coming fruits.

Berckmans, or Sweet Botan. Large, round, with purplish green skin; flesh yellowish and firm, ripening June 15 to July 5.

Kelsey. The oldest and best-known sort, ripening quite late, from July 15 to end of August. Fruit large, greenish yellow; pit small. A heavy bearer, and one of the best; excellent for drying.

Burbank. Smaller fruit than Kelsey; color cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty; clingstone. Maturity middle to last of July.

Abundance. Large, round, pointed apex; skin yellow, washed carmine and purple; flesh yellow, of apricot flavor. Largely planted. June 15 to July 5.

Wickson. A grand new sort originated by Luther Burbank of California. Fruit very large, waxy white when half grown, when the color changes to pink and finally to dark purple. Flesh firm, yellow, juicy, high-flavored. Clingstone. Quality best.

Price of Plums, any sort, standard trees on plum (Marianna) roots, 4 to 5 feet, very fine, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100 (not mailable).

PRUNUS Persica.* D. The PEACH. The Persian type does not succeed in Florida, but from the more newly introduced Chinese varieties general success is had. The Peach delights in rich, well-drained soil, and in constant cultivation during the growing season. The following are the best for Florida:

Angel. Large; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh white and of exquisite flavor, entirely free of noyau flavor. Ripens in June.

Jewel. Almost identical with Waldo, but ripens a week or ten days earlier. Very favorable reports have been received from growers of this fruit during the past season. A fine acquisition for market.

Oviedo. An excellent new Peach of medium size, highly colored; flesh light; freestone. Ripens early in July.



Scuppernong
Grape.

(See description,
page 16.)

Peen-to. Flat Peach of China. The pioneer of this strain of Peach, and delicious in quality if well grown. If not fertilized properly, or if attacked by root-knot, the fruit is quite bitter. Ripens very early.

Red Ceylon. Our introduction from Ceylon. A fair-sized fruit, blood-red around the pit; skin greenish, with a red overcast; a perfect freestone, with fine acid flavor, making it the best of all for cooking and canning. It is excellent for the table when dead ripe. Bears tremendously, and never has a touch of noyau flavor. Early.

Waldo. An early Peach, supposed to be a hybrid of Peen-to and Honey. Medium size, handsome and best quality; freestone. Ripens with Peen-to.

Prices of fine, medium-sized trees, 3 to 4 feet (all sorts), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Latter size can be mailed.

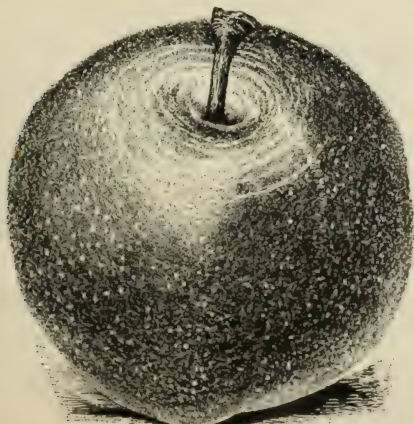
PYRUS communis.* D. The PEAR. The only sorts of Pears which are a success in South Florida are the following:

Cincincls. New. A Sand Pear about the same type as Kieffer. Very large size, rough appearance; quality much like Kieffer. This originated in South Florida, and is said to succeed farther South than other sorts.

Le Conte. Matures in July and August. Tree never bears before 5 years of age. Fruit medium to large; yellow flesh. If gathered just before turning yellow on the tree, and ripened in a dark room, it is of splendid flavor, juicy and delicious. Quality is impaired by leaving on tree too long.

Kieffer. Bears young and very abundantly; fruits are large and do not get soft to be eatable out of hand in Florida. Fine for cooking in every form. Lasts for many weeks. Ripens late.

Prices of Pear trees: Standard size, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100. Not mailable.



Burbank Plum.



Common Sweet Pomegranate.

PSIDIUM Cattleianum.*** E. CATTLEY GUAVA. This is a quite hardy species, with beautiful camellia-like, glossy leaves, evergreen, and producing immense quantities of red, acid fruits, averaging an inch thick. Makes very fine jelly. Should be set about 6 or 8 feet apart in open ground in South Florida and California, or along the Gulf coast, in protected places. We have very fine plants, pot-grown, the larger sizes of which will bear next year (a few this year). 1-year, 6 to 12 inches high, 10 cts. each. 3-year, 2 to 3 feet high, 20 cts. and 25 cts. each, \$1.50 and \$2 per doz.

P. lucidum.*** E. The hardy YELLOW, or CHINESE GUAVA. A fruit resembling the Cattley, except that it is yellow and sweeter. Bush is not so tall in growth, but has almost as handsome leaves. Both species bear abundantly, and are fine plants for pot culture. Will thrive in poor soil. Fine plants, pot-grown, 1 year old, 8 to 12 inches high, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet high (in pots), bearing size (unavailable, unless cut back), 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PUNICA granatum.* D. POMEGRANATE. This is a famous fruit from Palestine, which does well in the South everywhere. A large bush, deciduous with small leaves, handsome orange-red flowers, and fruits the size of oranges, ripening in late summer and autumn. The shrub is worthy a place in ornamental grounds. A good tub plant.

Spanish Ruby, or Purple-Seeded. One of the best; bearing large, handsome fruits. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Saharanpur Red. A strain from Northwest Province of India. Very excellent and meaty sort. Prolific. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Common Sweet. The ordinary strain. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RUBUS flavus.* * E. YELLOW RASPBERRY. From the Himalaya Mountains. Has proved to be the only Raspberry that will thrive in Florida. Is

an immense, large bush, growing to 10 feet high. Fruit is borne in clusters, and is yellow; of ordinary size. Quality very good. Will stand sharp frosts but not hard freezes. 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

R. trivialis.* E. The TRAILING DEWBERRY. Our strain, the "Manatee," has proved to be one of the best throughout the whole South, and even in California. In cultivation, plant on dry soils, and mulch. It can be trained on a wire trellis very readily. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

R. acutissimus.* E. NATIVE BLACKBERRY. We have a strain of very fine, large-sized fruits, that seldom fail to produce abundantly every spring here. Drought only prevents a sure crop, and this can be obviated by irrigation. We confidently predict for this perfect success in Florida, and in the South, where the northern sorts do not flourish. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VITIS.* D. The GRAPE. Of the endless varieties of bunch Grapes, few do really well in South Florida beyond the following:

Niagara, Diamond and Herbemont. Strong 1-year vines, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

V. rotundifolia. MUSCADINE TYPE. This is by far the best type of Grape for Florida and the Gulf coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby, and a very welcome one. Plant both sorts 20 or 30 feet apart and train on a permanent arbor.

James. New. Berry very large, black, and of luscious flavor. The best yet. Ripens very late, some fruit maturing here as late as October 25. A splendid Grape for both the table and wine-making. Strong vines, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Cattley Guava.

Scuppernong. Light or amber when ripe; borne in small bunches; each individual Grape is large. This ripens in August here, and lasts well into September. The vine is very luxuriant in growth and when untrained covers large areas. One of the best sorts for grape arbors. The flavor of the fruit is delicious. Strong vines, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz. See illustration, page 15.

The majority of plants and trees named in this department should be set in the winter, and not later than March 1. Citrus trees, pot-grown Loquats, Eugenia, Myrtus, Opuntia and Psidium may be set at any convenient time. No special collection offer on stock from this department.

Do Not Fail to Read our rules of business, in front part of Catalogue. It is to your interest to read them all carefully, especially as to SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

III

Economical, Medicinal and Useful Trees and Plants

Explanations of symbols and letters: ★, Hardy throughout Lower South, where the Olive may be grown. ★★, Semi-tropical, not being able to withstand a lower temperature than 26° Fahr. without injury. ★★★, Tropical, adapted only to extreme South Florida and California, or for greenhouse culture. E, Evergreen. D, Deciduous. S, Shrub, or small plant. T, Tree.



Acacia Farnesiana.

ACACIA Farnesiana.** E S T. The POPINAC. This is naturalized in Florida along the coast. A handsome, shrubby tree, with pretty yellow, scented flowers and dark green, pinnate leaves. Is a pretty plant for a tub. Valuable in making perfumery. Fine plants, pot-grown, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

AGAVE rigida, var. Sisalana.*** E S. The SISAL HEMP. Native in Yucatan, this valuable fiber-plant furnishes the finest fiber for rope, twine and coarse bagging. This plant was introduced to the Florida keys in 1838, by Dr. Perrine, and is now naturalized. There are thousands of acres of cheap lands available for the growth of this plant along Florida coasts, that only need a little capital to be made to yield a good income. Its growth and manufacture will undoubtedly soon be a feature of our industries. Its cultivation has attracted much attention in all English colonies; also Hawaii, Papua and Africa, in various parts. We have supplied hundreds of thousands of plants of the genuine variety, recommended by Kew Gardens. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$12 per 1,000. Special prices for large lots on application.

ALOE vulgaris.*** S. BITTER, or BARBADOES ALOE. A succulent-leaved plant, growing about 18 inches high, and bearing quite showy yellow flowers on a tall spike. The jelly-like pulp of the leaves either in a fresh or dry state is particularly useful for dressing burns or wounds. Strong plants, 20 cts. and 40 cts. each.

AMOMUM cardamomum.** E S. The CARDAMON PLANT. Produces the cardamon seeds of commerce. Has beautiful, thick, leathery leaves, and is a fine ornamental plant for the house. White flowers; leaves spicy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 20 cts. each.

ARALIA papyrifera.** E S. The CHINESE RICE PAPER PLANT. The pith of the stem furnishes the real rice paper. The plant is of great value as an ornamental shrub, admirably adapted to Florida.

Moist, partly-shaded situations suit it best. The large leaves are shaped somewhat like *Ricinus* or *Carica* leaves, with silvery down on their lower surfaces. Choice. 25 cts. each.

BIXA orellana.*** E S. The ANNATTO PLANT, famous for its orange-red dye. The large, pointed, heart-shaped leaves are quite ornamental, and it will be found a worthy addition to our list of lawn plants in South Florida. Fine pot-plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CÆSALPINIA sepiaria.*** E T. India. A magnificent yellow-flowered tree, with pinnate leaves, growing 50 feet high, and used for tall hedges. It furnishes a red dye-wood. A fine tree for extreme South Florida. 25 cts. each.

CAMELLIA Tea.* E S. TEA PLANT. Hardy evergreen bush, easily grown anywhere in the Lower South. One of the most valuable economic plants available for general cultivation. Our soils seem to suit it in a remarkable degree, and it will stand low temperatures, being harder than the olive. All grades, classes and colors of Tea are made from this one species, the difference resulting from cultivation and modes of curing. Pot-plants 15 cts. each.

CASSIA fistula.*** E T. A handsome flowering tree from South Asia, with immense compound leaves. The long pods contain an aperient pulp of pleasant taste and of medicinal value. It is used in the manufacture of cake tobacco. 25 cts. each.

CEDELA odorata.** E T. The CEDAR of Jamaica and South America. A large tree, furnishing very valuable lumber for building or furniture.



Agave rigida, var. Sisalana (Sisal Hemp).

CEDRELA odorata, continued

The beautiful compound leaves resemble the pecan, and are evergreen. This we find to stand considerable frost, and to quickly form a shapely tree for avenue planting for South Florida. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each.

C. Toona.*** E.T. The BASTARD CEDAR of India. A handsome tall tree, growing 60 feet high. The fragrant flowers, white or pink, have the scent of fresh honey. Leaves compound. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.



Gelsemium sempervirens.

CINNAMOMUM Camphora.* E.T. The CAMPHOR TREE. A perfectly hardy tree, doing well all over the Gulf coast, and promising to prove a pecuniary success in producing gum camphor. Is a handsome evergreen, with pretty, broad leaves, light on the under surface. Will grow in very poor sand, where few plants will live, although, of course, it does better when properly manured. Fine 1-year-old, pot-grown plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; 2-year-old, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100; 3-year-old, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Our Camphor and Cinnamon trees are pot-grown in full sunshine, making stocky plants, vastly better than those ordinarily grown.

C. Cassia (?)* E.T. CHINESE CINNAMON, or *Cassia lignea*. In common with a half-dozen or more large firms offering Cinnamon trees, we have heretofore listed this species of Cinnamon as *C. Zeylanicum*. We have but lately ascertained that the species we grow is not the Ceylon Cinnamon, but a hardier sort from China and Japan. It furnishes a thicker bark, greatly used in adulterating the Ceylon article, cassia buds, cassia oil, and camphor gum from the roots. It is undoubtedly a valuable economic tree, and will be useful for Florida, as it stands hard frosts unharmed, and grows luxuriantly in very poor soil. A very handsome ornamental tree of small size. We have a large stock in various sizes, pot-grown. 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 3 years old, 18 to 24 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.; 24 to 36 inches, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. Zeylanicum.*** E.T. The genuine CEYLON CINNAMON TREE. It is not so hardy as the other species named, and can only be grown in frostless regions. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

COFFEA Arabica.*** E.T. ARABIAN, or COMMON COFFEE. Grown throughout the tropics, this beautiful small tree is highly prized for its product, and fortunes have been made in raising it commercially. Our climate here is too severe for it, but occasionally it can be grown with partial success. The Manatee river region raised the first berries in the open air ever produced in the United States. The plant is an evergreen, with white, jessamine-like flowers; the fruit is a red cherry, containing two coffee beans. Is a pretty pot-plant, and bears when but 2 feet high. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

C. Libirica.*** E.T. LIBERIAN. This has large, glossy leaves, and is the handsomest species. The berries are large, and the aroma rich and strong. It is growing in favor with planters, and the product finds ready sale. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

C. stenophylla. Introduced by the Department of Agriculture. We do not know its merits as yet. Nice pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRESCENTIA cujete.*** E.T. CALABASH TREE. The famous tree of the West Indies, from the warty excrescences of which are made bottles, dippers, ladles and buckets. (See "Swiss Family Robinson.") Forms a large tree, with curious foliage. Can be grown in extreme South Florida outdoors. 30 cts. each.

ERYTHROXYLON coca.*** E.S. The famous COCA, now used so much medicinally. It is a tonic and stimulant. The Indians of South America constantly chew the leaves, and are able to do much work with but little food for several days. It is largely used in various forms all over the world as a digestive tonic and in beverages. The plant forms a shrub 5 or 6 feet high, and can be grown in extreme South Florida and South California outdoors. We have a large stock of fine pot-plants of blooming size, and recommend it for a house plant. The flowers are inconspicuous, but the small red fruits are freely produced. Nice pot-plants, 15c. and 35c. each. The large size, 2 to 3 feet, in bearing, 75c. to \$1.

FICUS elastica.*** E.T. RUBBER TREE (Indian). A valuable rubber-producing tree, with magnificent broad leaves and red leaf-sheaths. Is well known as a decorative plant for apartments, and is of easy growth. Here it forms a large specimen outdoors, and is of great beauty. Can be grown in South Florida and South California as an outdoor ornamental shrub or tree, and if frozen it sprouts up readily. Fine plants, 40 cts. and 75 cts. each.

GARCINIA morella.*** E.T. The GAMBOGE TREE, from Ceylon. A beautiful broad-leaved tree of slow growth. The yellow, resinous juice furnishes the well-known gamboge, excellent as a pigment and purgative. The fruit is said to be excellent also, with a sprightly acid flavor. Rare. Pot plants, \$1 each.



Arabian Coffee Plant.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens.* E S. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. This is a valuable medicinal plant, used to a large extent. Fine plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each. (See *Miscellaneous Department*.)

GUAIACUM officinale.*** The LIGNUM VITÆ TREE, producing "gum guaiacum," and also the hardest, densest wood known. It is a tree 30 feet in height, of very slow growth, and found sparingly on our lower keys. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

JATROPHA curcas.*** E S. FRENCH PHYSIC NUT. A large ornamental-leaved plant, having medicinal value. It will be found quite showy as a summer bedder. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

KOLA acuminata.*** E T. KOLA NUT TREE. This famous tree is from Africa, and the principle contained in the nuts is now extensively used in many forms medicinally. A small piece of nut, if chewed before meals, is a promoter of digestion, and it is also supposed to improve the flavor of anything eaten after it, and even to render putrid water drinkable. Powdered Kola is applied to cuts. Large plant, pot-grown, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz. Selected, 50 cts. each.

LAWSONIA alba.** E S. The famous HENNA BUSH of the Orient. Also famous as the Camphire of Solomon. It is in ancient repute as a cosmetic. Leaves are powdered and made into a paste, used for coloring finger nails, hair and beard, especially in Egypt. The flowers are scented somewhat like roses, and are sold in Cairo and other cities. Blooms when small. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

MANIHOT glaziovi.*** T. The true CEARA RUBBER TREE from Brazil. This is useful but not ornamental. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

MARANTA arundinacea.* E S. BERMUDA ARROW-ROOT PLANT. It is easily cultivated along the Gulf coast, and there should be a good margin of profit in growing it extensively. It is a plant with broad leaves, growing about 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Good roots.

MYRICA cerifera.* E T. WAX MYRTLE. A native evergreen, bearing slate-colored berries, from which a marketable wax is extracted. Hardy in the entire South. 25 cts. each.

PIPER Futokadsura.*** E S. A JAPANESE PEPPER, having red berries and the habit of *P. nigrum*, the Black Pepper. It is a climbing vine, adhering to wood or stone closely. The leaves are heart-shaped and handsome. 15 cts. each.

SANSEVIERA Guineensis.*** E S. AFRICAN BOWSTRING HEMP. A quick-growing and valuable fiber plant of an exceedingly ornamental character. Leaves are sword-shaped, 4 or 5 feet high when fully grown, beautifully mottled with greenish white. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100; larger, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S. Guineensis variegata.*** E S. A rare variegated form of the preceding, with leaves striped lengthwise with white. 75 cts. each.

S. Zeylanica.*** E S. CEYLON BOWSTRING HEMP. As a fiber-plant this has been prized from remote antiquity. This will prove, as well as the foregoing species, a remunerative crop in frostless situations. Same prices as *S. Guineensis*.

A collection of 9 of the Economic plants will be mailed for \$1. We do not hold to a set list for any of our special collections, but use our judgment in sending the various plants to the location of each purchaser. Customers may state what they already have in this particular line, whether economic plants or palms, etc., and we will endeavor not to send duplicates.

Nearly the entire list of plants in this department may be planted at any convenient time of the year. Most of them are pot-grown. We take pains to avoid sending plants of any sort at unsuitable times of the year.

SAPINDUS saponaria.** E T. TROPICAL SOAP BERRY. The outer coating of the seeds can be used for washing. The tree is being largely planted in North Africa for soap-making; valuable. 40c. each.

S. Rarax.* E T. An Indian species, much hardier than the preceding, and forming a fine shade tree; hardy at Ocala, Fla. A medicinal oil is extracted from the seeds, which are also as valuable for soap as *S. saponaria*. Nice pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Sansevieria Guineensis.

SEMECARPUS anacardium.*** E T. MARKING-NUT TREE from the East Indies. The black acid juice of the nut is used for printing cotton cloth. A curious and useful plant. 25 cts. each.

VANILLA planifolia.*** E V. This peculiar climbing orchid is the only orchid possessing economic value. The Vanilla beans, from which the flavoring extract is made, are only commercially produced by hand fertilization of the flowers. The plants are trained on walls, tree-trunks, or other solid support, to which the fleshy air-roots adhere. Pot-plants, 25 cts. each.

ZINGIBER officinalis.** E S. GINGER PLANT. A small plant, not over 2 feet high, thriving in rich soil in partial shade, producing the ginger root abundantly here in Florida. It can be dug and used at any time. Fine roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

CORK-WOOD TREE, of Central America. Botanical name unknown. Pot-grown plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

IV

Bamboos and Grasses

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those most hardy, standing the climate as far north as Ohio, or farther.
 ★★, Hardy all along the Gulf coast, or a temperature as low as 12° or 15° without serious, or any, injury.
 ★★★, Tropical species, withstanding but light frosts unharmed. Roots will throw up growth, however, if tops are frozen.

ANDROPOGON citratus. *** The LEMON GRASS of India. Yields an essential oil for perfumery. Very handsome tropical grass, growing in fine clumps 5 or 6 feet high, and effective for borders or as single lawn specimens. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ARUNDO donax variegata.* GARDENER'S GARTER. A beautiful bamboo reed, reaching 12 feet in height. It is the tallest of the variegated grasses, and in the spring has foliage striped heavily with white and green. The tall plumes are immense and showy, and last a long time. Effective in any location, and hardy over the whole country. Strong roots, by mail, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Extra strong, by freight or express, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$8 per 100.

thick. A very fine sort, making splendid clumps, and capable of standing sharp frosts after it reaches a height of 6 feet, or when two years old. There are a few grand specimens in the state, and they are objects of admiration wherever seen. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

B. argentea.** A very hardy Japanese species, reaching 35 or 40 feet. The under side of leaf is glaucous-green, and the plant forms a noble clump even at an early age. The tops spread out gracefully, like immense drooping plumes, and make considerable shade. The canes are used for fishing poles and for all sorts of manufactured articles, particularly by the Chinese and Japanese. Single-rooted canes (strong), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Clumps, 35 cts., 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

B. argentea striata.** Exactly like the preceding, except that it has variegated foliage, green and white, and is even more vigorous. We have two enormous specimen clumps 30 feet high. It is one of the finest of all Bamboos for the Gulf coast, and will stand a temperature of 10° without injury. Small clumps, 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

B. aurea.* (Phyllostachys.) A hardy Japanese species, with underground running roots, which must be grown in masses, unless the runners are kept cut off with a spade. Light green leaves and yellow stems. Will reach a height of 8 to 12 feet. Very hardy. Strong plants, 30 cts. each.

B. Metake.** A handsome, broad-leaved, very hardy species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height. Very suitable for pots and tubs, as an ornamental house plant. Leaves are thick and strong; very beautiful. It forms large masses, like *B. aurea*; the canes are useful for many purposes. Will grow along the southern border of the United States. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger, heavy clumps, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each; very large, old clumps, \$1 each. See illustration, page 22.

B. verticillata.** A handsome species, standing much cold, with yellow striped stems and medium-sized leaves, forming a splendid clump, like the habit of *B. argentea*. It is a grand variety, and can be grown anywhere along the Gulf coast; it is especially useful for forming windbreaks, but will not do well on too dry or thirsty a soil. We have a fine stock. Strong-rooted canes, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Clumps, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

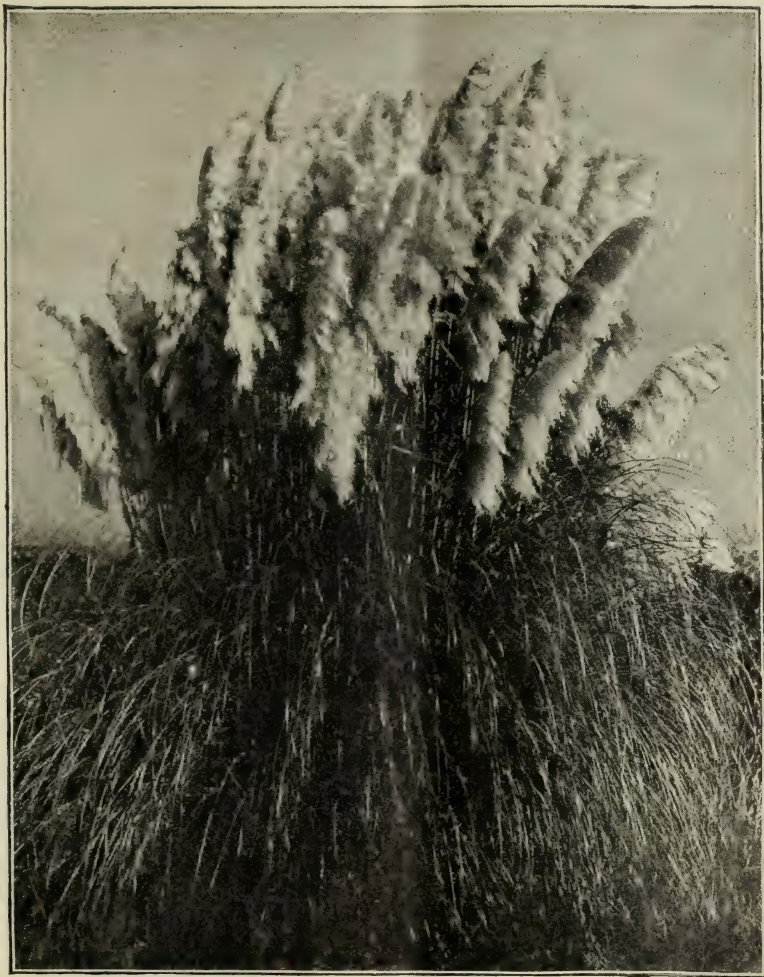
B. virescens.** This is a dwarf species from



Arundinaria falcata, in our grounds.

ARUNDINARIA falcata.** A rather dwarf Bamboo, with exquisite flat growths of tiny leaves and slender stems. It is a magnificent plant when well grown, and is very hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. It forms a thick, fan-shaped clump never over 8 to 10 feet high. Elegant pot-plant. Single-rooted canes (strong), 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100. Clumps, 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

BAMBUSA arundinacea.*** The THORNY BAMBOO of India. A magnificent, quick-growing sort from 40 to 60 feet high, and canes 2 to 3 inches



Gynerium argenteum (Silver Pampas Grass). See description, page 22.

BAMBUSA vioselesens, continued

China, with leaves green above and bluish gray beneath. Stems both blanchd and blackish violet. This is a handsome, hardy and vigorous sort, in habit like *B. Metake*. 30 cts. each.

B. vulgaris.*** The COMMON BAMBOO of India, and probably naturalized, although it may be indigenous to the West Indies, particularly Jamaica. It is of quick growth, and reaches a height of 70 feet in six or seven years here, but can not stand very low temperature. Hardy enough for all of South Florida. It is a magnificent species, with immense, waving, plume stems, 4 inches through at the base. The growing canes reach a height of 70 feet in less than two months (12 to 15 inches a day). We offer fine, pot-grown plants at 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CYNODON dactylon var.** St. LUCIE GRASS. A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda Grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting

every week or 10 days. 25 cts. per 100, by mail. Large lots by freight or express \$1.50 per 2-bushel bag.

CYPERUS alternifolius.** UMBRELLA GRASS. A beautiful tufted grass, admirably adapted for house use. It grows readily, and outdoors can be bedded with great effect over the whole country in summer. Here it makes clumps 5 or 6 feet high in open ground. Fine plants, pot-grown, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DENDROCALAMUS strictus.*** An immense BAMBOO of India, having solid canes. It reaches an enormous height and forms splendid clumps of great beauty. The strong solid canes are of considerable value. It stands more cold than any tropical Bamboo we know of, safely passing through two freezes of 25° and 26° Fahr. Young pot-plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ.* Well-known hardy ornamental plume grass, resembling Pampas Grass. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

EULALIA gracillima.* Very delicate and graceful plume grass, with narrow leaves and white mid-



Eulalia Japonica zebrina.

EULALIA gracillima, continued

ribs. Forms a pretty clump, and is hardy everywhere in the United States except the far Northwest. Fine plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

E. Japonica zebrina.* This has leaves marked crosswise with white and is very distinct. Forms a striking and graceful specimen, and has very pretty plumes, which are used in decorating. Very hardy. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; larger, 15 cts.

E. Japonica variegata.* Smaller than the preceding, and striped with white. A very fine ornamental grass, and is very useful for winter decoration of rooms. Good plants, 15c. ea., \$1.50 per doz.

GYNERIUM argenteum.* SILVER PAMPAS GRASS. This is the famous grass, having the beautiful plumes so largely used for decorations. The form of the clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling over and reaching the ground. Very hardy. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. See illustration, page 21.

G. argenteum variegatum.* A rare form, with golden, variegated leaves. 50 cts. each.

G. argenteum var.* Pink-tinted plumes. This is like the Silver Pampas, but the plumes are distinctly flesh-pink. It is very fine. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

STENOTAPHRUM glabrum.** St. AUGUSTINE GRASS. The most valuable grass for lawns that we know. Thrives under shade even, and


will grow on almost any soil. Leaves rather broad, never over 6 inches high, requiring little mowing. This grass being coarse, does not hold dew or rain, and is particularly good for house lots and lawns. Does not need so much water as Bermuda or St. Lucie Grass. 40 cts. per 100 cuttings; by express, \$3.50 per 1,000.

PANICUM molle*** PARA GRASS. In our opinion one of the best fodder or pasture grasses for Florida. Adapts itself to a great range of soils, and is easily planted by plowing under pieces of stem or root, 2 or more feet apart. It spreads by strong running stems till ground is covered well, and then grows upright. Can be cut for hay twice or three times every year, yielding heavily. Frost cuts the green growth back, but does not kill it out in Florida. By mail, 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100; heavy, by freight or express, 30 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000.

P. excurrens*** A grand, broad-leaved grass, resembling a palm in the young state. In fact, commonly called Palm Grass. The leaves are 4 to 6 inches wide, gracefully recurved. Clumps grow to a height of 6 feet in a summer season. A magnificent grass for the lawn or border. Frost browns the leaves, but does not kill the root in Florida. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.



(See description, page 20.)

 A collection of 9 choicest Bamboos and Grasses sent to any address for \$1.

Grasses and Bamboos may be set out any time of the year. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred, or late spring in this climate. For northern and western locations, we should recommend the spring.

WE CALL special attention to Rules 4 and 8 in *Business Remarks*.



V *Aquatics*

★, Specially adapted for aquariums, or for growth in restricted places. ★★, Large, showy species. H, Hardy where the roots are kept below ice; some species with no protection. T, Tropical species, easily grown anywhere during summer. S-T, Sub-Tropical.

EICHHORNIA azurea.*T. The BLUE CREEPING WATER HYACINTH. The petioles of the leaves are not inflated as in the following species, and it prefers shallow water, or mud. The flowers are of the richest blue, touched with yellow; very gay and pretty. 20 cts. each.

E. crassipes.*T. The WATER HYACINTH. A very interesting plant, which floats on the surface of the water until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter soil, if in shallow water. Has proved to be a nuisance in Florida rivers and lakes, forming large masses and obstructing navigation, but is proved to be most excellent for cows to feed upon, and useless ponds and shallow lakes should be planted with this for economic purposes, an acre of water covered with hyacinths being worth any five acres of pine land grass. Has been introduced from Venezuela only about 12 years. The flowers are borne on spikes, like a hyacinth, and are of a variety of shades with yellow center, lilac or blue petals, and are 2 inches across. Simply magnificent! Blooms at all seasons. The leaves form neat rosettes, and their stems are curiously thickened and filled with air-cells, enabling the plant to float. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Price in quantity on application.

LIMNANTHEMUM trachyspermum.*S-T. FLOATING HEART. A pretty miniature Lily, with white flowers about an inch across. Blooms from April till July. Leaves 3 or 4 inches wide, floating, like a young Nymphaea. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LIMNOBIUM spongium.*S-T. A floating plant, with copious, pendent roots, long-stemmed, cordate leaves, with many nerves, and small white flowers.

Native here in Florida. A good plant for an aquarium. Leaves 2 or 3 in. wide. 10c. ea., \$1 per doz.

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii.*T. The WATER POPPY. Leaves 2 or 3 inches wide, floating on the water, and flowers standing up above the surface, resembling poppies; bright yellow, and very freely produced all the year. A fine plant, succeeding anywhere, either in pond or tub. 15c. each, \$1 per doz. See illustration, page 24.

L. Plumieri.*T. An erect plant, standing usually two feet high. Leaves are large, elliptical, 4 to 6 inches long, of a velvety green. Flowers straw color. New. 30 cts. each.

MYRIOPHYLLUM Proserpinacoides.*T. PARROT'S FEATHER, or MILFOIL. An elegant little trailing plant, its long stems covered with whorls of delicate leaves. It is easily grown with other aquatics, and in tubs the stems can be trained over the sides with pretty effect. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

NELUMBIUM speciosum.H.** The SACRED LOTUS, from the Nile. A hardy plant anywhere in the United States when the roots are below frost. Grows well in mud-bottomed ponds, lakes or tubs, and the leaves stand well out of water, making a bold, handsome effect. Flowers stand well up also, and are large, rosy pink and sweet-scented. A fine plant. 50 cts. each.

N. roseum plenum.H.** This magnificent variety has splendid double flowers of a deep rose color, the nearest approach to red yet produced in the Lotus. New and rare. \$2 each.

N. album plenissimum.H.** Double white Lotus. This and the preceding are the first really



Limnorchis Humboldtii. (See page 23.)

NELUMBIUM album plenissimum, continued

double forms of the Lotus yet originated, and both are equally hardy and robust as *N. speciosum*. This has about a hundred petals to each flower. Very rare as yet. \$2 each.

NYPHÆA Caroliniana.**H. A hardy, sweet-scented, flesh-pink POND LILY. New. \$1 each.

N. dentata.**T. Magnificent species from Sierr Leone; the largest and best white night-blooming variety grown. Buds are long and pointed, opening in the late afternoon. Delightfully scented. 50c. ea.

N. Devoniensis.**T. This is one of the choicest of Water Lilies. Night-blooming, like the preceding, but of a gorgeous rosy red. The blooms are of large size, and the leaves a rich green, with serrated edges. 50 cts. each.

N. Marliacea chromatella.**H. A hardy species, with large, scented, lemon-yellow flowers, freely produced. It is a constant bloomer. Fine. 75 cts. each.

N. Marliacea rosea.**H. Like the preceding, except the flowers are a beautiful rose-pink. This is rare. \$1 each.

N. odorata alba.**H. The well-known white Pond Lily; sweet-scented, and hardy everywhere. Flowers very double. 30 cts. each.

N. odorata rosea.**H. CAPE COD PINK POND LILY. Like the preceding, except in color, which is a good, rich pink. Choice. 50 cts. each.

N. odorata sulphurea.**H. Another choice hardy variety with charming yellow flowers; floriferous and quite fragrant. 75 cts. each.

N. rubra.**T. Much like *N. Devoniensis*, save the petals are less pointed; the flower is a trifle cupped and a little lighter in color, but is free-blooming and a strong grower. Night-blooming, but holds open flowers during the late morning, and sometimes all day during cool and cloudy weather. Rare. \$1 each.

N. scutifolia.**T. A day-blooming variety. Flowers large, bright blue; petals white at base; sweet-scented; flower buds spotted with reddish brown. A strong grower and free bloomer. From the Cape of Good Hope. 75 cts. each.

The species of Arum, Colocasia, Caladium, Alocasia, Musa, Maranta, Hedychium, Heliconia, Amomum, Zingiber, Iris, Canna, and others, can be grown with good effect on the low, moist ground surrounding lakes and ponds, and in similar damp locations.

The best time to plant Aquatics is during warm spring weather, or summer. Nymphæas may be planted along the edges of ponds or streams, in not over a foot of water, and manure can be dug into the soil with advantage. You cannot make the soil too rich. For tubs, use very rich soil and manure, with a couple of inches of clean gravel or sand on top, to keep the water clean.

☞ A collection of 5 choice Aquatics, our selection, for \$1. Remember, postage is paid by us on all plants ordered by mail, and we send strong, vigorous plants, sure to please you.

☞ See "Special Reductions," in front of book, for freight or express shipments—**RULE 8.**

N. Zanzibarensis.**T. A gorgeous ever-blooming tropical species from Africa, succeeding universally. Flowers handsome and delightfully scented; in pink and blue—distinct colors, not variegated. Either color, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PAPYRUS antiquorum.**T. The famed EGYPTIAN PAPER REED. The first paper was made from the white pith of the stems of this plant. The stalks are triangular, and support a tuft of long, thread-like leaves which are exceedingly graceful. Will grow 10 feet in good soil. Likes rich, muddy situations, and grows fast. It will, however, grow on dry soil, and is a fine plant to grow with cannas. 50 cts. each.

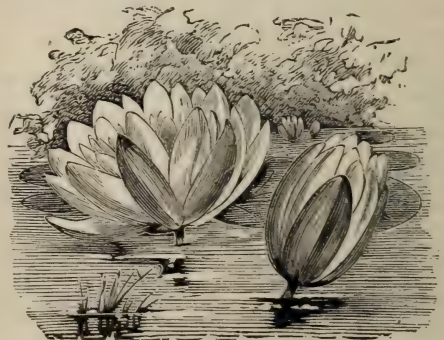
PELTANDRA Virginica.*S-T. ARROW ARUM. Well-known arrow-leaved plant, growing about 1 foot high. A pretty plant, with green berries. Prefers wet soil, but will grow on drier ground than its habitat. 25 cts. each.

PISTIA stratiotes.*S-T. THE WATER LETTUCE. A pretty floating plant usually about 6 inches across, although attaining a larger size sometimes. It looks like a young plant of garden lettuce, but has soft velvety leaves. It prefers the shade. The hanging roots do not enter the soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

PONTERERIA cordata.**H. Closely related to Eichhornia. One of the finest of our native marsh plants, with spikes of dark blue flowers. Grows 3 feet high. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

THALIA divaricata.**S-T. A magnificent native ornamental-leaved marsh plant, which thrives in garden soil with cannas and like plants. The leaves resemble the banana, but are only 2 to 4 feet long. Flowers are purplish and borne aloft, about 6 to 10 feet high. The plant is practically unknown outside of Florida, but it thrives wonderfully in cultivation, making an immense specimen before autumn, and is admired by every one. The large, handsome leaves have red midribs, otherwise they are dark, shining green. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TYPHA latifolia.**H. CAT-TAIL FLAG. A native of Europe, but naturalized in various parts of the United States. A grand plant for scenic planting with other marsh and aquatic plants, bearing a tall flower-head, round like a candle, and turning brown after a few days, in which condition it is often gathered for decorative purposes. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Nymphæa odorata alba.

VI Conifers

All the following Coniferous Evergreens are entirely hardy in Florida and the Lower South, except *Araucaria excelsa*. This may be grown outdoors in South Florida, in protected places south of Orlando and Tampa.

ARAUCARIA Bidwilli. A magnificent hardy tree from Moreton Bay, Australia. There called the Bunya-Bunya Pine. Is of immense size when full grown. Specimens in Florida are doing grandly, and are beautiful. The tree branches very symmetrically. Fine, pot-grown, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

A. excelsa. Largely grown for decorative purposes over the North and in Europe. Has symmetrical growths of delicate, fringed branches. Can be grown in lower South Florida and South California outdoors. It is a grand plant for a jardinière. Fine, young plants, pot-grown, seedlings for open air culture, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. For decorative use those grown from top cuttings are to be preferred, being more dwarf and spreading. \$1 each. Larger, priced on application.

CEDRUS Deodara. The DEODAR, or GREAT CEDAR of the Himalayas. Probably identical with the Cedar of Lebanon. This succeeds everywhere in the South, and attains great size and age. The short needles are a bluish green. Has a fine form and grows moderately fast. Fine, young trees, pot-grown, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Larger (1 to 4 feet high) from open ground, 20 cts. to 40 cts. each.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei. FORTUNE'S CLUSTER-FLOWERED YEW. A dwarf Chinese conifer, 6 to 8 feet in height. Dark green leaves; resembles an *Araucaria* when small. Succeeds all over the South. Small, 25 cts. each.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. The JAPANESE CEDAR. The largest tree of Japan, with trunk 35 feet in circumference and 120 feet in height. Stem long, clear, perfectly straight. It is grown for hedges. Of particular beauty, and lately used for house decoration while young. Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CUPRESSUS. The CYPRESS. A genus of the most beautiful trees, varying in size, some attaining great proportions. Is at home in Florida and on all soils not too wet.

C. funebris. FUNERAL CYPRESS, from China. Foliage yellowish green, and branches pendulous, forming a graceful tree of 50 feet. Fine trees, in open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; larger, 40 cts. to \$1 each. Very small, 1-year-old, in pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. sempervirens. CYPRESS of western Asia and southern Europe. A common tree in Mohammedan cemeteries, especially about Constantinople. Famous for its great age and the durability of its timber. The tree is a slender, upright-growing one, with the habit of the Lombardy poplar. 80 feet. Very distinct and elegant. 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each; 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each.

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. Pyramidal in form; this is very different from the type. The tree is a choice one, and does well in the South. It would be excellent for hedge building or wind-breaks. Small, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 4 to 6 ft. high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens. WHITE CEDAR of California, reaching an ultimate height of 200 feet and a stem circumference of 25 feet. Admirably adapted for tall hedges and wind-breaks on soils

not too wet, and grows freely in the South. We have some good pot-grown plants at 20 cts. and 25 cts. each, \$2 and \$2.50 per doz.

PINUS. The true PINE. "The name Pinus is by some writers derived from the Greek word *pion* (fat), in allusion to its resin or tar; the sanskrit word, *Peena*, having exactly the same meaning; while others derive its origin from our own *pine*, or the Latin *finis*, as well as *pin*, in allusion to the slender leaves. Others, again, derive Pinus from the Celtic word *pen*, a mountain, in allusion to the site where these trees grow, and state that it is wholesome to walk in such groves, where the air is impregnated with the balsamic properties of the Pine that breathes forth fragrance from every wound." All evergreen trees, found in Europe, Asia and America, and one species (*Canariensis*) in Africa. Timber of most all species very valuable, and, when grown with sufficient room, single specimens are very ornamental.



Araucaria excelsa.

P. Canariensis. The CANARY ISLAND PINE. A large tree, growing 60 or 70 feet high, with leaves in threes, wavy, slender and spreading. The branches are very regularly spaced on the trunk. Hardy through the Gulf states. Pot-grown plants, 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

P. excelsa. The LOFTY, or BHOTAN PINE from the Himalaya mountains. Also grows in Macedonia and Montenegro, and forms large forests of tall trees. Leaves fine, rather long, bluish green sometimes. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Cedrus deodara. (See page 25.)

PINUS, continued

P. Halapensis. The ALEPPO, or JERUSALEM PINE. This is the most common Pine of Palestine. The tree is low and spreading, growing about 20 to 30 feet high. Leaves are in twos, deep green, 2 or 3 inches long, thickly clothing the younger branches. The Greeks throughout Attica use its resin to preserve their wine from becoming sour, and also use the cones for the same purpose. Nice 1-year pot-grown trees, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

P. Massoniana. JAPAN PINE. Leaves stiff and straight, about 6 inches long. The tree attains a height of 40 or 50 feet, but becomes a mere shrub at an elevation of 3,500 feet, or in exposed situations. The Japanese consider the timber most excellent, which is of a deep red color. Fine 1-year pot-plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

RETINOSPORA plumosa. JAPAN CYPRESS. This is an interesting, small, dense tree, with pretty, plumy foliage. The finest of the genus. Does fairly well this far South, but prefers stronger soil and higher altitude. Nice plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

THUYA (or Biota). The ARBORVITÆ. We offer some of the best species of this well-known genus, and an immense stock of splendid trees. They are easily transplanted, like other evergreens, from the open ground, but prefer autumn and winter. The Arborvitæ is especially suited for making hedges, and may be grown on any land not too excessively

wet, or dry. The young plants should be set about 18 to 24 inches apart, in a properly prepared soil; we think deep digging and thorough manuring to be essential for all ordinary lands. The best hammock or loamy soil may not need manure, but should be spaded and well pulverized before planting. Topping and shearing the plants may begin at the option of the grower.

T. compacta. Conical in form, dark green, dense habit. A grand tree for cemetery use, single specimens, or to line out by roads or avenues. Half-dwarf. Fine stock, 6 to 10 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. Large specimens, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

T. compacta aurea. Golden tinted foliage; listed by some firms as *T. nana aurea*. A grand species; more dwarf than the type, and not likely to ever reach a height exceeding 5 or 6 feet. Fine stock, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN. A large bush or tree, extensively used for hedging. Very hardy, and suitable for the middle and northern states. Has a more spreading habit than the oriental type. An excellent stock of plants at 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; larger at 25 cts. each.

T. orientalis. CHINESE. Succeeds everywhere. Is especially suitable for hedges in the South and the middle states, and is of much quicker growth than *T. occidentalis*. We have a grand stock in various sizes. 8 to 12 inches high, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100; 24 to 36 inches, 20 cts. each (unavailable), \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100; 36 to 48 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. Larger, 30 cts. to 75 cts. each.



Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ).

Part of our Conifers are in open ground and part in pots; the large specimen trees are in the open, but are easily moved during cool weather. In the North the spring is a good time, while in Florida it is too dry then. Here, we prefer autumn and early winter for moving evergreen trees of most all sorts.

☞ A collection of 6 choice Conifers, our selection, will be mailed for \$1. Write us for special prices in quantities for hedging, if you contemplate planting largely.

VII

Palms and Cycads

"THE PRINCES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM"

Palms form one of our specialties, and we grow thousands of plants. They are kept growing in pots, enabling them to be moved or transplanted at any time without trouble. We use no heat, except for a few most tender tropical sorts, during a few days of winter, and consequently our plants are in fit condition to be shipped every day in the year, and are healthy and stocky. For outdoor planting, we recommend their being set in spring or summer, so that they may be established before cooler weather. No class of plants makes such a tropical and elegant display as Palms, and to hurry specimens into large size, no trouble should be spared. Make the soil very rich. A plant in open ground after once established cannot be fertilized too heavily. Where dry, mulching and watering must be attended to in their earlier stages; later, they can take care of themselves!

For culture in pots, see that the soil is rich, but not enriched too heavily, and that drainage is perfect. Do not try to grow a small plant in an extremely large pot. As a general rule, use 4-inch pots for plants 10 to 15 inches high; 6-inch pots for plants 20 to 24 inches high, etc., and always in such size that the roots will have plenty of soil, without its turning sour. Cover the drainage holes with broken pottery or small stones, or similar material, to keep the soil from dropping through, and to keep the waterway open. Palms in the house need some sunshine, and will do best with the morning and afternoon sunlight every day, only avoiding the heat of noon. They will exist and live for years with but little light, but are not healthy, nor will they grow fast. An even, rather high temperature suits them best, without drafts of air. The hardier sorts will be able to stand a temperature of 60° and do very well, but below this they will not make much growth. Even an occasional drop to 45° will not kill them, but they would prefer 70° most of the time. In summer, Palms will appreciate plunging in the ground to the top of the pots, in a half-shady, moist situation.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Those hardy enough to grow outdoors along Gulf coast or southern California, etc., or in a temperature not lower than 15° Fahr. ★ ★, Tropical species, not being able to withstand more than light frosts without more or less injury. D, Especially recommended for cultivation in greenhouses or for house decoration, although all sorts named may be thus grown if given suitable temperature.

☞ All measurements are taken in a natural position, above the pots.

ACROCOMIA Havanensis. ★ ★ COROJO PALM of Cuba. A slow-growing, thorny sort. \$1 each.

A. sclerocarpa. ★ ★ A South American species, growing 30 feet high; pinnate-leaved and very spiny. Not very hardy, although we supposed it would be from its habitat so far below the equator. Rare. 75 cts. each.

ARECA lutescens. ★ ★ D. From India. A favorite sort now with the florist, and useful in all decorations. A remarkably fine decorative Palm, with light green foliage and yellow stems, branching at the root and throwing up numerous suckers. Very choice for house or greenhouse, and succeeds with almost every one. Does not require excessive heat. Leaves pinnate. Beautiful young plants in several sizes. 8 to 10 inches high, 10 cts. each; 10 to 12 inches, beginning character, 15 cts. each; 12 to 15 inches, with character, 25 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, 35 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts. each; 30 to 36 inches, \$1 each.



Areca lutescens

A. triandra. ★ ★ D. A rare Indian species, having leaves from 3 to 6 feet in length, and reaching a height of 20 feet. Is fine when young as a pot-palm. Tender. Young plants, no character leaves, 20 cts. each.

ATTALEA cohune. ★ ★ COHUNE, or MONACO PALM of Guatemala. This makes a peculiarly striking specimen, with immense, upright leaves, 15 to 30 feet long, pinnate, with the tips recurved gracefully. Too large for ordinary cultivation in a house,

ATTALEA cohune, continued

but may be grown in large Palm houses, or outdoors in extreme South Florida and the Tropics. Young plants, \$1 each.



Caryota urens.

CARYOTA urens.** D. The WINE, or FISTAIL PALM. The tree is large and very beautiful, having bipinnate leaves. There are but few Palms with these queer leaves, Wallichia and Martinezia being the only other genera in our collection so represented. A good sort for general cultivation, and of quick growth. Young plants, no character, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Beginning to show character, 10 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. and 35 cts. each. Large specimens, 4 to 5 feet high, \$3 and \$5 each.

CHAMÆROPS excelsa.* D. CHUSAN PALM. From China and Japan. This is very hardy, having stood 3° Fahr. with but slight protection. One of the best Fan Palms for house culture, forming a fine specimen, and standing ill usage well. In the open ground this forms a slender trunk, with a fine crown of handsome leaves, and can be grown all over the Lower South. Very small, no character, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Cosos Weddelliana.

C. humilis.* D. The DWARF FAN PALM of southern Europe. A very hardy and desirable species, with deeply divided leaves, and stems thickly covered with short thorns. Strong, beginning character nicely, in 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each; 5-inch pots, 30 cts. each.

C. humilis spinosa.* Differs but little from the type, but has more pronounced spines. Is very hardy. Strong plants in 4-inch pots, showing character, 20 cts. each; 5-inch pots, 30 cts. each.

C. farinosa.* A distinct and hardy form. Strong plants, with character leaves, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

C. hystrix.* D. A stemless species found but sparingly in moist spots in Florida and lower Georgia. The leaf is green above and silvery beneath, and remarkably handsome. Around the base of the stems are long, slender brown or black needles, several inches long, which can be pulled out entire. The Palm is called "Porcupine Palmetto," from this armament. Strong specimens, full character, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each. Larger, being good decorative subjects, \$2, \$3, and \$5 each.

COCOS australis.* This beautiful and hardy Palm from Brazil and Uruguay is at home along the Gulf coast, and pretty well up the California coast. The leaves are pinnate, blue-green, and recurved. Tree is of slow growth, but eventually reaches a height of 30 to 35 feet. Small plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

C. Alphonssi.* The "BELAIR PALM." More stocky and of quicker growth than *C. australis*, bearing edible fruit. Very hardy. Small, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. Bonneti.* Hardy, gray-green in color, and more delicate in appearance than *C. australis*. Small only, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. flexuosa.* A quick-growing sort, allied to *C. plumosa*. Very choice, and quite hardy. May be grown in South Florida and South California as an avenue tree. Small, 35 cts. each.

C. nucifera.** The COCONUT PALM. Well-known for its nuts, oil and fiber. A large species, not available for pot culture, as it is 3 or 4 feet high before the character leaves commence. Cannot stand frost. Our plants are not pulled from open ground, but are potted. Good, 50 cts. each. If by mail, \$1 each. Large plants, 2½ to 4 feet high, \$1 each (unavailable).

C. plumosa.* Will stand considerable cold, and does well in South Florida and South California, forming tall trees in a short time. It is very graceful, with plummy, pinnate leaves, light green in color. Grand avenue Palm, finally reaching 50 feet in height. Strong plants, with no character leaves, however, 30 cts. and 50 cts. each.

C. Weddelliana.** D. A most elegant species, adapted for decorations of all sorts. Dwarf, and very attractive. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.

CORYPHA australis.* D. A handsome FAN PALM, standing much cold and growing to a great height. Has rather slender trunks. Leaf stems are provided with stiff, brown spines. A good sort for pots. Strong, 3-inch pot-plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Beginning character nicely, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

CYCAS revoluta.* D. The so-called SAGO PALM. Perfectly hardy in the Lower South, to middle California. Has a great number of beautiful pinnate,



Corypha australis.

CYCAS revoluta, continued

dark green leaves, which uncurl from the top of the stem, when growing, like ostrich feathers. It is a magnificent plant, available for scenic planting in the open air, and grand for apartments. We have a splendid stock, in all sizes. Small, mailable, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each. No larger sizes mailable. 2 to 4 leaves, 12 to 18 inches high, strong stems, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 to 6 leaves, 14 to 20 inches high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 5 to 8 leaves, 15 to 20 inches high, very fine, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. Fine, 2-year top-growths, 8 to 12 leaves, \$1.50 each; extra-fine, 2-year top-growths, 12 to 18 leaves, \$2 each. Splendid specimens, grand full tops, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 each. They are 2 to 4 feet high, with spread about the same.

DICTYOSPERMA alba. ** D. A beautiful pinnate, smooth, slender Palm from Mauritius. Reaches 30 feet in height. Leaves are 4 to 8 feet long, bright green on both surfaces. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. each. Larger, with character, 40 cts. each.

DYPSIS Madagascariensis. ** D. An unarmed, pinnate Palm, with reed-like stems. It is a choice dwarf sort, fine for decorative purposes, or for open-air growing in frostless situations. A fine stock of young plants, with character leaves, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Selected plants, 40 cts. each.

ELÆIS Guineensis. ** D. The famous OIL PALM of the Guinea coast. A splendid pinnate-leaved palm, attaining a height of 30 feet. The bright red fruit is crushed and pressed to obtain the Palm oil of commerce. Strong plants, with character, \$5 each. Small, no character, about 1 foot high, \$1.

ENCEPHALARTOS villosus. ** D. A rare Cycad from Natal, now becoming extinct in its native home. Leaves are upright, pinnate, and bright green. Strong plants, \$5 each.

GUILIELMA speciosa. ** The PIRIAJO, or PEACH PALM of the Amazon. The fruit is edible, and has the flavor of "peaches and cheese." A very rare Palm, with a slender stem, thickly set with long, needle-like spines. Leaves are pinnate and drooping. This can be grown outdoors in extreme South Florida. Large plants, with character, about 3 feet high, \$3 each.

G. utilis. ** This is a rare species from Costa Rica. The seeds are eaten, and are said to resem-



Cycas revoluta.

ble chestnuts in flavor. The tree is much like the preceding, handsome, but spiny. Newly introduced - 1900. Strong plants, no character, \$1 each.

HYOPHORBE Verschaffeltii. ** D. A graceful, pinnate Palm from Mauritius. The leaves have yellow stems and midribs. It is ornamental when very small, and a grand plant, though rare for pot culture. Nice plants, with character, \$1.50 each.

KENTIA Belmoreana. ** D. One of the most valuable house Palms grown; from Australia. Elegant pinnate leaves, and beautiful even when very small. Small plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. About 8 to 10 inches high, beginning character leaves nicely, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger plants, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

K. Forsteriana. ** D. The UMBRELLA PALM of Lord Howe's Island. A grand Palm for decorative uses of all descriptions, with dark green foliage of finest habit. Same sizes and prices as preceding.

LATANIA Borbonica. * D. The well-known CHINESE FAN PALM. This is more largely grown as a house Palm than any other variety. Leaves are fan-shaped and of a pleasing shade of green. Very popular in decorative work, and capable of standing considerable cold. We grow many thousand plants, and can sell fine ones very low. Fine for outdoors in South Florida and South California. Young plants without character, in 2-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100; 2½-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100; 3-inch pots, commencing character nicely, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 4-inch pots, character, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. Larger, full character, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each. (Last three values are unavailable.) See illustration, page 30.

LICUALA grandis. ** D. A splendid palmate-leaved dwarf Palm from the East Indies. The leaves are nearly circular, deeply plaited, and about 20 to a full-grown plant. The total height scarcely ever exceeds 5 or 6 feet in old specimens. Both this and following species need strong, moist heat for best success, and even then are of slow growth,



Dypsis Madagascariensis.



Latania Borbonica growing in open air. (See page 29.)

LICUALA grandis, continued

although their exceeding grace and elegance entitles them to every attention and care. Nice little plants in 2-inch pots, no character, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

L. Rumphii.** D. This is also a beautiful Palm, fan-leaved and dwarf, but more spiny than *L. gran-*

dis. It seems of more dwarf habit, but grows to about same height as preceding. Small, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LIVISTONA altissima.** D. A handsome Fan Palm from Java, resembling *Latania Borbonica*, but of more vigorous, stocky habit. It attains a large size. Strong young plants, with character, \$1 each.

L. rotundifolia.** D. A most elegant Fan Palm, with round, recurved leaves. Leaves are closely set, and the plant is especially valuable for table decoration. Strong plants, with character forming, about 8 to 10 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

L. Mariae.** D. A very rare, new species, lately discovered in Australia. Young plants, 3-inch pots, no character, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MARTINEZIA caryotæfolia.** D. New Granada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which resembles the *Caryotas*, but, unlike them, has many black spines. Trunk slender, about 2 inches thick. Vigorous young plants commencing character, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

ONCOSPERMA fasciculatum.** D. A rare pinnate Palm from Ceylon, having a spiny, slender trunk. The leaves are dark green, with pendent pinnæ. Culture should be the same as for *Areca lutescens*. Small plants only, 50 cts. each.

O. filamentosum.** A large species, with long (10 or 12 feet), drooping leaves, reaching a height of 40 to 50 feet. A very beautiful Palm, which we recommend for extreme South Florida planting. Small plants only, 75 cts. each.

OREODOXA regia.** D. The famous and grand ROYAL PALM. One of the grandest of pinnate Palms, growing to a height of over 100 feet, with immense, plummy, feathery leaves and a straight, white trunk. A grand tree of extreme South Florida for avenue planting. Our nurseries were named from some fine trees we had transplanted from the



Oreodoxa regia.

OREODOXA regia, continued

"Royal-Palm Hammock," in the Everglades, where they are found wild. This Palm is valuable when 4 feet or over in height. We have a fine stock of plants in various sizes. Small (mailable) plants, about a foot or over in height, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. No large plants available. 3 to 4 feet high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, \$12.50 each, \$12.50 per doz.

O. oleracea. * * D. The PALMISTE, or PALM CABBAGE of Jamaica. A noble Palm, much like *O. regia*, having coarser leaves and even more robust character than it. It is perhaps better for pot culture than *O. regia*, carrying more foliage when in a young state. A grand avenue tree for frostless situations. Rare. Small plants (only size mailable), 16 to 20 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. With character, 2 to 3 feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. See illustration, page 32.

PHŒNIX. The DATE PALM. We unhesitatingly recommend the genus *Phœnix* for the most extensive planting in the open air in the Lower South, and for the conservatory and the home. It is easily grown into grand specimens at an early age, and thrives in the house with but little sunshine. It is so very hardy and healthy that it can stand a good deal of neglect. Pinnate-leaved.

P. acaulis. * D. Stemless. A dwarf species from Central India, particularly adapted for pot culture. Very ornamental in all sizes above a foot. Small only, no character leaves, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P. Canariensis. * The CANARY ISLAND DATE. One of the finest for open ground planting, as it is very hardy and attains great size. A fine Palm for avenue planting, as well as single specimens. Small, 1 year old, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Larger, commencing character, fit for open ground planting, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. A few extra size, in 5- or 6-inch pots, 40 cts. each.



Phœnix Leonensis. (Young pot-plant, 2 feet high.)

P. farinifera. * D. India and South China. The seeds are covered with a sweet, mealy pulp, and the trunk yields a form of sago, used by the native Hindoos. Forms character when young, and is particularly good for pot culture. Young plants, 10 to 12 inches high, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 16 to 20 inches, commencing character, 25 cts. each; 20 to 30 inches, good character plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. (Unmailable.)

P. humile. * A dwarf variety with narrow leaves. Strong plants, 40 cts. each.

P. Leonensis. * D. Remarkably choice, upright-growing Palm, adapted for pots as well as open ground. Our largest *Phœnix* is of this species, and it is a grand specimen. It is very hardy, and



Phœnix reclinata. (See page 32.)



Oreodoxa oleracea. (See page 31.)
A young pot-plant, about 2 feet high.

PHŒNIX *Leonensis*, continued

makes a large tree, suitable for street and avenue anywhere in South Florida and South California. We have a grand stock of plants in various sizes. Young plants, 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. About 2 feet high, very strong, with character leaves (unavailable), 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. About 3 feet high, excellent, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

P. paludosa.* SWAMP DATE. A very fine sort, with dark green foliage, and quite distinct. This forms character leaves when quite small. Little plants, no character, 2-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; 12 to 15 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. With character, 16 to 24 inches high, 35 cts. each.

P. pumila.* D. A grand, quick-growing sort,



A small Sabal.

having a slender trunk, not over 6 inches in diameter in a normal size. Particularly useful species for avenue planting, as it quickly reaches a good height and does not hold old leaf-stalks long. We have a very large, showy specimen in our grounds. Large plants (unavailable) only. With character, 18 to 24 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet high, very fine, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

P. rupicola.* D. Himalayas. This is one of the finest of the genus for pots, and is not quite so hardy for the open ground here as many others, but still is seldom hurt by frost. Has wide-spreading, arching leaves, with small, close pinnæ, making an elegant display. Small, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, commencing character, 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

P. reclinata.* D. Natal and Zululand. This is a magnificent species, especially adapted for growth in pots. The drooping leaves are dark green in color, and the plant is of easy growth. Seeds are covered with an edible pulp, quite sweet. A fine species for open air here. Strong plants, showing character well, about 2 feet high (all unavailable), 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. Larger, fine decorative stock, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. See illustration, page 31.



Pitychosperra Alexandrea.

P. sylvestris.* The WILD DATE of India. Very hardy sort, resembling the commercial Date in color of leaves and habit of growth. A fair variety for pots. It is of quick growth, and does nobly in the open ground in the region of the Gulf and westward to middle California. Young plants, no character, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each. Large plants, with character, 50 cts. each.

P. tenuis.* D. A rare species, resembling the commercial Date Palm in appearance, but finer and more slender in all its parts. Young plants, with no character, 15 cts. each.

P. zeylanica.* D. A dwarf, low-growing Palm, having blue-green leaves, which has proved exceptionally hardy. It has stood freezes in central Florida which were quite severe. The plant forms character when very small, and is a choice addition to the list of house palms, rivaling *P. rupicola* in beauty, and yet totally different in character and color. Very small plants, with only seed leaves, 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.

PRITCHARDIA Pacifica.* D. A rare tropical FAN PALM from the South Seas. Leaves are large and drooping, of a light green color. Very desirable for a pot-plant where the temperature

PRITCHARDIA Pacifica, continued

does not drop below 60°. It prefers 70° to 85°. Does well in extreme South Florida outdoors. Plants with character, about 2 feet high, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. Larger and better, \$1 each (all unavailable).

PTYCHOSPERMA Alexandræ.** D. A beautiful, smooth, pinnate-leaved Palm from the Eastern Archipelago. Resembles *Seaforthia elegans*. The leaves are silvery on the under side. Strong, with character, about 2 feet high, 75 cts. each. Larger and finer, \$1 to \$4 each (all unavailable).

P. McArthurii.** D. (Synonym, *Kentia McArthurii*.) A particularly pleasing and graceful Palm, spineless; from New Guinea. The plant is dwarf, and eminently suited for decoration in the house. Small plants, in 2-inch pots, 15 cts. each.

RHAPIS flabelliformis.* D. China and Japan. A hardy little cane Palm, suckering from the roots like the bamboo, and forming a dense clump. The leaves are small, fan-leaved and extremely elegant. It needs shade to succeed. This never exceeds a height of 5 feet. Nice plants, full character, \$1 to \$5 each.



Seaforthia elegans.

SABAL Adansonii.* D. THE DWARF PALMETTO, or BLUE PALM of Florida and Georgia. A stemless species, with dark, blue-green fan leaves, reaching 4 or 5 feet in height. It is particularly hardy, standing a temperature of 10° without injury. Leaf-stems are unarmed. Strong young plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, beginning character, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. Blackburniana.* From Bermuda. Finally reaching a height of 20 to 25 feet. Very distinct. 35 cts. each.

S. dealbata.* This resembles *S. Adansonii*, but with darker green leaves and of larger size. Strong young plants, 25 cts. each.

S. longipedunculata.* D. Of the *Adansonii* type, but with large, light green leaves of a bluish cast. It is much the quickest grower of any *Sabal* we have, and the most suitable for growth in pots. Strong, with character leaves, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each (unavailable).

S. minor.* Of the *Adansonii* type, and very hardy; dwarf. 35 cts. each.



Rhaps flabelliformis.

S. Palmetto.* The famed CABBAGE PALMETTO of the Carolinas and Florida. This forms a tall tree, with a large head of fan leaves, and is useful in many ways. The trunk forms a good pile, resisting attacks of the borer in sea water. The leaves make the best of thatching. This tree can be grown all over the Lower South through to Upper California. Strong plants, beginning character, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger, from 4- or 5-inch pots, making character leaves, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

S. umbraculifera.* The tallest species known, reaching a height of 80 feet in the West Indies. It is hardy here, and does well. It is very different in style from *S. Palmetto*, with larger leaves, of drooping habit, and very beautiful. A desirable sort for planting outdoors in Florida and the South. Vigorous young plants, commencing partial character, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SEAFORTHIA elegans.** D. A most graceful plant, eminently adapted for decorative uses. Quite well known everywhere for its feathery elegance and pretty character. The pinnate leaves are 2 to 8 feet in length, dark green and perfectly smooth. Strong young plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 12 to 15 inches high, showing partial character, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 18 to 24 inches (unavailable), 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet high, very nice young stock, making full character, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

THRINAX argentea.** D. SILVER THATCH PALM of West Indies and Florida keys. A beautiful, slow-growing fan Palm, with leaves silvery on the under side. Very choice for house cultivation. Small only, commencing to show character leaf (about 6 inches high), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Thrinax argentea.



Zamia integrifolia.

THRINAX, continued

T. parviflora. * * D. Like the preceding, but more vigorous. Called Thatch Palm, or Royal Palmetto

Thatch. One of the finest Palms for decorative purposes, but of slow growth. The deeply divided, yellowish green leaves on slender stems, form a graceful, umbrella-like crown of exceeding beauty. Both this and *T. argentea* have very slender trunks of 2 to 3 inches diameter. Small, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. With character, elegant small specimens, 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

T. excelsa. * * This is a larger species than the preceding, with leaves silvery on the under side. A good Palm for the house, but extremely slow in growth. Small plants, no character, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, beginning to show character (about 8 to 10 inches high, 6 years old), 25 cts. each.

ZAMIA integrifolia. * D. A beautiful dwarf Cycad, of about 18 inches in height. Known in this state, where it is a native, as Comptie. The roots (trunks) are grated for starch. The leaves are very pretty, pinnate and numerous. An elegant plant for a jardinière. We have plants in various sizes, all having character leaves. 10 cts., 20 cts., 30 cts. and 40 cts. each. The two larger sizes are elegant specimens a foot high, with a great number of leaves.

Z. furfuracea. * * D. A large tropical species from Mexico. The leaves are thick and fleshy, but very showy. It is very rare. Large plants, \$5 each.

For other choice decorative plants often listed with Palms, see *Pandanus*, page 56; *Dracana*, page 49, and *Curculigo*, page 48.

COLLECTION A.—Five small Palms, good sorts, all different, by mail, for 50 cts.

COLLECTION NO. 1.—Ten Palms, all different, in nice, small plants, sure to grow, sent by mail to any address for \$1.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—Ten Palms, different, in larger sizes than above, sent by mail for \$2.

COLLECTION NO. 3.—Five Palms, all different, showing character, and ready for immediate decorative effect, for \$2.50.

State whether wanted for outdoor planting or for pots. We will make a suitable selection.

Above offers are of Palms of our choice only.

As all Palms are pot-grown, they may be set in open ground at any time, or shipped to any distance safely.

See **SPECIAL REDUCTIONS**, in front of book. They are of interest to you. *Wholesale prices for retail buyers—Rule 8, page 3.*

Also, note last clause under Rule 4, page 3.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS TESTIMONIALS

I received plants yesterday in good condition, and am much pleased with them.—ALEX. HEWITSON, Brockton, Massachusetts.

The palms, etc., arrived some days ago, in good condition.—C. H. CRAWFORD, Baltimore, Md.

I have bought from a good many florists, but your plants are by far the nicest, largest and cheapest I ever received. They reached me in fine condition.—MRS. C. F. ROBISON, Corinth, Miss.

Palms arrived in good condition; much pleased with the selection.—GEO. L. STEVENSON, Providence, R. I.

The plants sent me by mail came yesterday in perfect order, and I am delighted with them. The packing was fine, not one leaf even injured.—MRS. W. G. CURTIS, Southport, N. C.

The plants came at noon; I am delighted with them.—MRS. ROBERT CARTER, Exeter, N. H.

The trees reached us in excellent order.—DR. W. C. STUBBS, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La.

The collection of Palms arrived in fine condition; am delighted with them, and many thanks for the extra ferns. Everybody who sees them seems so pleased.—MRS. WM. SCHLINGLOFF, Jersey City, N. J.

Mrs. Harvey wishes me to advise you that plants are received. They came through in good shape—in fact, she is much pleased with them.—HENRY HARVEY, Rome, Ga.

The plants sent by you were received in fine condition. They are certainly beautifully grown plants. Thanking you for liberality in filling order.—MRS. MARY MATTHEWS, Little Rock, Ark.



Adiantum cuneatum.

VIII

Ferns and Selaginellas

Varieties with the asterisk (★) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being Tropical or Semi-Tropical. Our list embraces a very choice collection, and will be found very complete. See special offers of collections of Ferns, at end of Department.

Ferns are becoming more generally grown as decorative plants for many specific uses, as specimens for greenhouse or home, in groups in ferneries, and in fern-dishes for table decoration, etc. Most of the sorts we list can be grown into large specimens, for jardinières and hanging-baskets if desired, and will be found useful for shaded places, where other plants would fail. In house culture these should all be given **some** sunshine, **if possible daily**. The less light they get the more frail and weak they become. Soil should be generally rather light, with leaf-mold or **very old**, well-rotted manure. Too much manure is injurious, yet some sorts will be benefited with considerable added as a top-dressing. Concentrated fertilizers are not so well suited for Ferns as for more rank-growing plants.

ADIANTUM. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the choicest genera, with many species adapted for growing in the house. Usually with black or brown stems and delicate green pinnae.

A. cuneatum. The most generally known. Quadripinnate foliage. Very fine for any purpose. 10 cts. to 30 cts. each.

A. cuneatum variegatum. Variegated with white. Delicate and pretty. 15c. and 30c. each.

A. hispidulum (pubescens). A spreading, quite erect species, forming splendid specimen plants 12 to 15 inches high. Fine plants, 15 cts. each.

A. lunulatum. Crescent-shaped leaves. This is a peculiar Walking Fern, rooting at the tips of the fronds and forming new plants. 10 cts. each.

A. Rhodophyllum. A splendid scarce variety, having broad leaflets, arranged very closely and giving a rich, smooth effect. One of the finest sorts. 20 cts. each.

A. tenerum. A large, showy sort from Mexico and West Indies, sparingly found in Florida. When fully grown it reaches a height of 18 to 36 inches. Strong plants, 35 cts. each.

A. tetraphyllum. A handsome species, somewhat like *A. hispidulum*, forming nice specimen plants. Not at all common. 25 cts. each.

ALSOPHILA australis. The famous TREE FERN of Australia, growing upright, with a trunk 15 to 25 feet high. Splendid fronds. This is always rare and costly. Small, 25 cts. each.

ASPIDIUM tensimense. The florists of the country pronounce this the best Fern for dishes. It is of strong but dwarf and graceful habit: of good color and excellent keeping quality in the house. 15 cts. each.

A. thelypteris.* One of our most delicate native Ferns. The leaves are narrow and very finely cut. It spreads readily, and quickly fills a large pan. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.



Nephrolepis cordifolia.

BLECHNUM Braziliense. A bold and robust Tree Fern from Brazil. The young leaves, as with all Blechnums, are of a rich wine color, finally turning dark green; trunk slender. It forms large specimen plants quickly, and is showy. Small only, 20 cts. each.

B. occidentale. A handsome dwarf species with pointed leaves, rooting from runners. 15 cts. each.

B. serrulatum.* A Florida species, upright in growth, reaching 2 to 3 feet. Splendid for a tall sort for a background in a fernery. 15 cts. each.

CIBOTIUM Barometz. This belongs to the Tree Ferns, but has no trunk; the leaves are extremely delicate, but yet large, reaching a height of 5 feet or more. Leaves lace-like and scented. A grand specimen plant of exceedingly quick growth and very showy.* You will be pleased with this. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

CYRTOMIUM falcatum. A fine house Fern from Japan, Hawaii, etc., making good specimens, sometimes 2 feet high. Leaves 1 to 2 feet long, 6 to 9 inches broad, simply pinnate, exceedingly dark green and glossy. Nice plants, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

DAVALLIA Fijiensis plumosa. Exceedingly finely-cut fronds of a peculiar smooth and delicate appearance. Of slow growth, rather dwarf, and propagated from running stems. Rare. 35 cts. each.

D. stricta. This is very different from the preceding, more dwarf, and not so dark green. A fine house Fern of easy growth. 15 cts. each.

DORYOPTERIS nobilis. A splendid variety having variegated fronds. The fronds are simple, broad, light green, with the silver variegation along the midrib. Nice plants, 20 cts. each.

GYMNOGRAMME tartarea. SILVER FERN. Tall and vigorous, with a white powder on the under side of the finely cut fronds; grows 3 feet high. 15 cts.

LASTREA aristata var. Very fine greenhouse Fern from Australia. Beautifully variegated with creamy yellow. 20 cts. each.

L. opaca. A pretty dwarf species. 15 cts. each.

LOMARIA gibba. A handsome, large Fern of extremely neat character, from New Caledonia. Very fine for a house plant. 20 cts. each.

LYGODIUM scandens.* JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN. A lovely and distinct vine, having very pretty, short fronds, invaluable for cutting. Will grow up to a height of 10 feet, and climbs prettily over wire work, tree trunks if rough, or a like support. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

MICROLEPIA hirta cristata. A very soft and finely cut Fern, appearing too delicate for growing in the house, yet not difficult to grow after all. It is easy to grow into large specimens, the fronds spreading gracefully, like a Boston Fern. 20 cts. each.

NEPHROLEPIS cordifolia. A long-leaved Sword Fern, with tubers on its roots. Very hand-



Cibotium Barometz.



Nephrolepis rufescens tripinnatifida.

NEPHROLEPIS cordifolia, continued

some. The late Peter Henderson considered this the best of all Sword Ferns for the home. It makes splendid specimens. 15 cts., 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

N. Davallioides furcans. A grand decorative Fern, with the ends of the leaves or leaflets curiously divided and crested; splendid. Greatly in demand as a basket or jardinière Fern. We have a magnificent stock of all *Nephrolepis*. Nice plants, 15 cts., 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

N. Duffii. A tufted species, with branched fronds of good substance. A very pretty small species, which should be in every collection. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

N. exaltata. The famed Sword Fern, native to all parts of the tropics. Universally grown as a basket plant, and with long leaves of fine appearance. We grow this largely. 10 cts. and 15 cts. each.

N. exaltata Bostoniensis. The famed "Boston Fern." This differs from the type only in attaining greater size and length of fronds. It is a splendid decorative plant, especially fine for baskets, or when placed on a tall pedestal. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each. See illustration on next page.

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. To our mind the finest Sword Fern grown. It is even prettier than *N. Davallioides furcans*. The fronds in good-sized specimens reach a length of 3 or 4 feet, and are so finely cut as to resemble ostrich feathers. A magnificent specimen plant in any size. Is in large demand, but rare and high-priced. We have grown a large stock, and offer it very low. 15 cts., 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each. (See illustration.)

N. Washingtoniensis. The largest of all Sword Ferns, attaining a height of 6 or 8 feet, and as hand-

some as a palm. It makes a grand, showy specimen with broad leaves. New and very rare. 50 cts. each.

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A species with delicate, fine, dark green leaves; admirable for cutting. Grows to a foot or more in height; rather hardy. 15 cts. each.

OSMUNDA cinnamomea.* The CINNAMON FERN. A hardy native Fern, useful for large ferneries, and reaching a height of 3 to 5 feet. Large plants, 25 cts. each.

O. regalis.* The ROYAL FERN. This has broad but elegant foliage; of good size, growing 4 to 5 feet high. Fronds are bipinnate. Hardy. 25 cts. each.



Nephrolepis Davallioides furcans.

POLYPODIUM

aureum. A tropical species, here growing on palmetto trees or the rotten bark of oaks. The leaves are large and light green, with a glaucous under surface. Coarsely divided. 20 cts. each.

P. incanum.* RESURRECTION FERN. A dwarf species, growing about 6 inches high, usually on the trunks of oaks and hickories. When the weather is damp the Fern is very noticeable, but in a drought the fronds are tightly curled. A pretty little sort, with tough leaves. 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

PTERIS argyræa. Fronds variegated white. Grows to a height of 18 inches. 25 cts. each.

P. cretica albo-lineata. A beautifully striped Fern. Dwarf, and very suitable for jardinières, fern baskets, etc. Leaves white and green. A charming plant. Pronounced by leading florists the **best variegated Fern.** 15 cts. each.

P. marginata. A rare Hawaiian Fern growing 4



Selaginella cuspidata.

or 5 feet high and making very large bold specimens. The leaves are rather coarse, palmately-shaped, two feet across. It is of quick and easy growth. New. 15 cts. and 35 cts. for strong plants.

P. Ouvrardii. A fine florist's Fern, much used for ferneries and dishes. 15 cts. each.

P. palmata. Choice sort for almost every use. Small sized, almost entire-leaved. 15 cts. each.

P. serrulata. A pretty species, with queer, divided leaves, growing about a foot high. Is of particularly easy growth, and suitable for filling dishes. 10 cts. and 15 cts. each.

P. Sieboldii. One of the finest for fern-dishes. Neat habit, not too large; dark green foliage of rather upright growth; long-keeping qualities. 15 cts. each.

P. tremula. A New Zealand species, well known in first-class greenhouses; much used in cutting and for all decorating. Grows 2 feet in height and makes a fine specimen plant. 15 cts. each.

P. Victoria. A delicately cut Fern, resembling *P. cretica*, but very much smaller; has variegated foliage. Fine species. 15 cts. each.

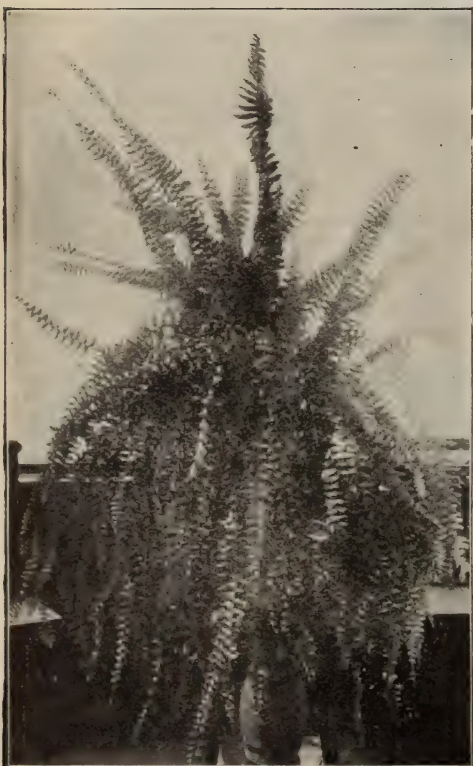
SELACINELLA. CLUB MOSS. These delicate plants are reminders of the prehistoric coal age, as they then grew remarkably large and lovely; they are mostly dwarf now, and are cultivated with Ferns; they make magnificent specimens for Wardian cases, for table decorations, and for bouquets, as well as for other minor uses. They are all very beautiful; of extremely easy growth.

S. Braunii. Beautiful, erect species, with lovely, dark green fronds a foot long. One of the most valuable. 25 cts. each.

S. cuspidata. A lovely tufted species, growing about 6 inches high. A fine, pleasing variety, especially suitable for small jardinières and fern-dishes. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

S. Emiliana. A very charming variety, making a dense clump, with many stems. It forms fine specimens, and is a good cutting sort. Fine plants. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

S. flabellata. A beautiful Guatemalan species, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Grows 10 inches high; magnificent. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.



Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis. (See page 37.)



Selaginella Emiliana.

SELAGINELLA, continued

S. Kraussiana. A delicate West Indian creeping sort, invaluable for edging for greenhouse beds, tubs, etc., and for bouquets. 10 cts. each.

S. Martensii. A delicate, upright species, with heavy fronds. Has air-roots, which help hold the stems upright; very good. 15 cts. each.

S. Martensii variegata. This is nicely variegated with white. 15 cts. each.

S., species unknown. A large, erect sort, with handsome fronds shaded blue and bronze-green. Rare. 25 cts. each.

S. uncinata. A quick-growing creeper, with many shades of green and bronze. Called oftentimes Rainbow Moss. Useful for edging or for covering a surface quickly. 10 cts. each. Masses of it, 25 cts. each.

S. Vogellii. Splendid, erect species, growing 1 to 2½ feet high and forming dense clumps. It is very fine and showy. Rare. 20 cts. each.

☐ **S. Willdenovii.** A choice, large-growing sort, with fronds of blue, green and bronze. It throws up creeping stems 8 to 10 feet long. Very quick grower and valuable for a large fernery. One of the finest sorts of all. 20 cts. each.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia.* Native creeping Fern, growing in moist, mucky soil, of dwarf habit. Leaves very coarsely divided. 10 cts. each.

W. Virginica.* Large native Fern. Suitable as a background in a fernery of hardy varieties. Grows up to 3 feet high and spreads quickly. 10 cts. each.




Polypodium incanum.

NO. 1. COLLECTION of five strong Ferns for 40 cents, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

NO. 2. COLLECTION of ten Ferns, including some of the rarer sorts, all very choice sorts, for \$1, postpaid. (Our selection only.)

NO. 3. COLLECTION of five Ferns in large size, of great decorative value, fine sorts, \$1.25, postpaid.

 Please read all *Business Remarks* and rules—especially Rules 4 and 8.

Miscellaneous Department

Embracing Tender and Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Climbers and Herbaceous Plants, Orchids, Cacti and Succulents, Ornamental and Useful, of All Descriptions, Old and Familiar, New and Rare

Almost all in this department may be transplanted at any time of the year. A great many are potted. The hardy trees in general, however, should be transplanted in cool weather—October till March—preferably in November and December.

Explanation of symbols: ★, Hardy throughout the South. ★★, Hardy in Florida, California and semi-tropical regions. ★★★, Tropical, most all doing well in South Florida, South California, and warmer parts of Gulf coast, sprouting up readily if frozen down. T, Tree, or very large shrub. S, Shrub, or plant. V, Vine, or creeper. D, Recommended for house culture as decorative or flowering. E, Evergreen.



Agave.

ABRUS precatorius.*** V D E. CRAB'S-EYE VINE. "The delicate Crab's-eye Vine, with beautiful, light green, pinnate leaves and bunches of pods, which, opening, display the loveliest little scarlet beans, with jet-black eyes, you ever saw." A charming, lace-like vine, suitable for screens for Florida, the extreme Lower South and California. 10 cts. each.

ACACIA Farnesiana. See *Economic Plants*.

A. Julibrissin.** T. From the Caucasus to Japan. A favorite ornamental shade tree of southern Europe. Hardy in Lower South. 15 cts. each.

ACALYPHA marginata.*** S D E. The Acalyphas are magnificent plants, with variegated leaves, succeeding admirably in the open ground in the South; in South Florida, are never killed entirely out. Leaves of this handsome variety are margined with several shades of red, white, pink, etc. Grows 5 or 6 feet high. 15 cts. for fine plants.



Agave Americana.

A. Miltoniana. * ** S D E. A new dwarf sort, with delicate cut leaves varied with white, cream and green. 15 cts. each.

A. mosaica.*** S D E. Mosaic-leaved. A grand species, showing the most color of any of the species; leaves all shades of green, yellow and red, with curious markings, and slightly twisted. Extremely showy and quick in growth. 15 cts. for fine large plants.

A. Sanderi (hispida).*** S D E. The much-advertised "Philippine Medusa" plant. The foliage is green; flowers closely set together on a long stem, forming a rich red spike from 6 to 20 inches long, presenting a striking contrast with the leaves. Blooms when very small. Strong plants, 20c. each.

AGAVE. S D E. The Agaves, or CENTURY PLANTS, are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fiber plants of commerce. They are all of great decorative value.

A. Americana.** The great AMERICAN ALOE, or CENTURY PLANT. Well known everywhere for its striking beauty. Grows to great size. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. recurvata.** Hardy. Rich, blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest large sort in our collection. A magnificent plant, beautiful in all sizes, and surpassingly fine for all decorative purposes. Fine plants, with beautiful leaves, 15c. to 25c. each.

A. rigida, var. Sisalana.*** See *Economical Plants*. Fine stock, from 10 cts. up.

A. Salmiana,*** and a few others, not enough in stock to catalogue, from 20 cts. to 75 cts. each, as to size and symmetry.

ALBIZZIA Lebbek.*** T E. "WOMAN'S TONGUE TREE." A handsome pinnate-leaved, half-hardy shade tree from Jamaica. Does well here; of quick growth. Resembles the Royal Poinciana. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

A. fastigiata.*** T E. A new species from Africa, with very handsome leaves. 35 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA nerilifolia.*** S D E. A choice tropical shrub, with flowers 2 inches in diameter, rather bell-shaped, golden yellow, and produced in enormous quantity all the year. Will stand but little frost, but is extremely quick-growing, and blooms soon after setting outdoors. 10 cts., 20 cts. and 40 cts. each.



Acalypha.

ALLAMANDA, continued

A. Hendersonii.*** V-S E. The largest flowered ordinary variety, with magnificent golden yellow flowers 4 or 5 inches across. Dark green foliage. A climber, or can be trained as a bush. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

A. violacea.*** S D E. A novelty; growth is much like *A. neritifolia*, but more downy. The flowers are about 2 or 3 inches across, violet-purple. 50 cts. each.

A. Williamsii.*** V-S D E. This is a new species, with flowers half-way in size between the two preceding sorts; bright yellow and scented. It forms either a bush or tall climber, like *Hendersonii*. Grand. Blooms when quite small. A gorgeous pot-plant. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

ALOCASIA. Splendid, ornamental-leaved aroid plants, closely related to colocasia and caladium. They are of easy growth, but prefer moist and very rich soil. Very effective as single specimens, or for grouping in beds. Evergreen mostly, when kept from frost.

A. euchlora. (Colocasia.)*** S D E. A magnificent dark green velvety-leaved species. The leaves sometimes are almost blue-black, and of immense size. Rare. 50 cts. each.

A. gigantea.*** S D E. This is the most immense of them all, and has light green, stiff leaves, sometimes 6 feet high. A grand plant of strikingly ornamental character. 20 cts. to 50 cts. each.



Allamanda Hendersonii.

A. illustris.*** S D E. Leaves blotched with dark purplish black on green. It is not a large-growing sort, but is very handsome and striking. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

A. macrorrhiza variegata.*** S D E. This is very similar to a *A. gigantea*, but the leaves are marbled and blotched with white. A rare and peculiarly elegant plant, specially good for growing in a pot, for veranda or house decoration. Rare and choice. 35 cts. each.

A. Marshalli.*** S D. Very quick-growing, of medium size. Green leaves and dark stems. 10 cts. and 20 cts. each.

A. violacea.*** S D E. A rare and beautiful species, of slow growth. The leaves are a rich violet-bronze, very different from any color seen among plants. Attains considerable size; evergreen. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

ALOE. See *Economic Plants*.

ALPINIA nutans.*** S E. SHELL-FLOWER. One of the grandest tropical scitamineaceous plants when fully developed that we have ever seen. It has large, deep green leaves, resembling a canna somewhat, on a stiff, curving stem, and terminal racemes of gorgeous flowers of most brilliant yellow, orange and white. Rare. 20 cts. each.

ALSTRÆMERIA, sp.** S. A lily-like plant, with pretty red, green and white flowers, borne on a tall stalk in the spring. Hardy here; prefers half shade. 20 cts. each.

AMARYLLIS Johnsonii.** S D. A gorgeous spring-blooming bulbous plant, well known and hardly all over the South. The crimson flowers are borne on tall stalks, and the whole umbel of flowers is usually in full bloom at the same time. 50 cts. each.



Acalypha Sanderi.

A. equestris.** S D. One of the best evergreen species, with bright red flowers; particularly floriferous. Is of the easiest growth. Blooms in early spring and summer. A large stock enables us to offer flowering bulbs at 15 cts. each, 35 cts. for 3.

ANANASSA.*** S E. VARIEGATED-LEAVED PINEAPPLE. Striped green and white, with a touch of pink. Rare. \$2 to \$4 each.

ANTIGONON leptopus.** V. The ROSA DE MONTANA of Mexico. A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots; produces freely large racemes of rose-pink flowers of the most exquisite color; leaves heart-shaped. It is a magnificent vine for the South, as it can be set in the spring and gotten into bloom long before frost. Here it seldom stops blooming. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.

ARALIA.*** S D E. Very ornamental foliage plants for house culture, or open air in the summer. Fine bedders, if given slight shade during part of the day. Plants with age reach a height of 10 feet. Very desirable; compound foliage.

A. filicifolia. Leaves fern-like; petioles marked with oblong white spots. Exceedingly elegant and graceful. Fine plants. 25 cts. each.

A. Guilfoylei. A very handsome species, with variegated foliage, green, white and cream. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy sorts. A fine pot-plant. Nice plants, very showy. Our illustration can give but a faint idea of its beauty. 15 cts., 25 cts. and \$1 each.

See *Panax*, page 55, for allied plants; also *Aralia*, *Economic Plants*.



Aralia Guilfoylei.



Asparagus Sprengeri.

ARDISIA crenulata.*** S D E. A choice, half-hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of scarlet berries, and much used in decorations. Small plants only, 15 cts. each.

A. crenulata alba. Fruits are white until nearly ready to drop, when they turn pink. Small plants only, 15 cts. each.

A. polycephala.*** S D E. A handsome, smooth-leaved species of great beauty. Forms a splendid decorative plant. New leaves are wine-colored. Nice plants, now full of berries, making a pretty winter plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A., species from Jamaica.*** S D E. This has handsome broad leaves, not so pointed as the preceding species, of a lighter shade of green. A fine grower, and will grow in the open ground in protected places in South Florida and South California, as will both other species named. Fine young plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

ARISTOLOCHIA elegans.*** V E. A very choice summer climber, growing here all the year round. Its growth is rapid and dense, and it produces a great number of elegant, dark purple flowers, blotched and waved with creamy white, of peculiar form. 15 cts. each.

A. floribunda.*** V E. Free-growing tropical vine from Brazil, with pointed leaves and medium-sized flowers about 2 inches wide by 3 inches long. Flowers purplish red, with yellow center. 15c. each.

ARTOBOTRYS odoratissima.*** S E. A choice flowering shrub from India. The leaves are thick and glossy, and the flowers delightfully scented with the fragrance of ripe bananas and pineapples. 40 cts. each.

ASPARACUS Sprengeri.*** S D E. A fine decorative plant, now much used in all decorations; when cut the fronds keep well and are very beautiful. The sprays of growth are peculiarly much-branched and very fine-eaved; rich green. Originally introduced by us from South Africa in 1888. Now grown in vast quantity by the florist for decorative work of all sorts. 25 cts. each.

A. plumosus.*** V D E. A very fine, fern-leaved, climbing plant; particularly nice for bouquet work. 25 cts. each.

A. tenuissimus.*** V D E. A taller vine than preceding; fine, filmy foliage, useful for cutting or decorating. Strong plants, 15 cts. and 35 cts. each.

AUCUBA Japonica.* S E. GOLD-DUST TREE. Handsome, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, with variegated foliage. Green and cream. Likes partial shade. Hardy. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

BAPHIA racemosa.*** T E. A South African tree belonging to the Pea family. The wood is useful for extracting dye. Pot-plants, 40 cts. each.

BAUHINIA.*** S E. MOUNTAIN EBONY. This is an extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees, widely diffused throughout the tropics, and especially abundant in South America and India. Flowers are handsome and freely produced. Very desirable shrubs; etc., for South Florida and South California, as they can stand some frost. Some species do well in the greenhouse.

B. acuminata. India. One of the most satisfactory, either for open ground or greenhouse culture, as it blooms, when but a few weeks old, continuously from May to November. Flowers single, pure white, averaging 3 inches across, with pointed petals, and borne in bunches. The leaves are curiously two-lobed, and close together at night. 25 cts. each.

B. alba. A taller shrub than acuminata, reaching a height of 12 feet, but with foliage and flowers resembling this species somewhat. Flowers are pure white, but bloom early—February to May. Of quick growth. 30 cts. each.

B. Calpinii. A dwarf grower, with bright red flowers. This is rare. 50 cts. each.



Ardisia crenulata.



Bougainvillea.

BAUHINIA, continued

B. purpurea. One of the finest flowering small trees we have ever seen. Visitors throughout the late winter and spring rave over the exquisite orchid-like flowers, so dainty and yet so rich in color. Flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, 3 or 4 inches across, varying in color from almost white to a rich purple, and marked and shaded with many tones. We cannot adequately describe them; they are grand! The plant is robust and rather hardy, reaching a height of 20 feet or more. 25 cts. each.

B. variegata. Strong grower, like *B. purpurea*, with more pointed leaves, and flowers variegated in white, yellow and lavender-purple. A glorious flower. Blooms late in autumn and spring. 25 cts. each.

BILLBERGIA Liboniana.*** S E. A rare epiphyte, growing 18 inches high. Purple flowers. A unique plant. Grows well in peaty soil, or soil mixed with moss. 25 cts. each.

B. splendens.*** S E. This is considered one of the most showy of all epiphytes. The plant resembles a pineapple plant, but has blunt leaves, and the flowers, which are borne on a central stalk are bright red and very showy. \$1 each.

BIGNONIA. The two genera, Bignonia and Tecoma, include many splendid plants, mostly climbers. See, also, *Tecoma*.

B. Adenophylla.*** S E. New. Tall sort. 25 cts. each.

B. alba.** V E. A hardy vine with handsome white flowers, freely borne in early spring. Vigorous. 25 cts. each.

B. capreolata.* V E. Our lovely native evergreen species, quite hardy in the South. Flowers orange-red in spring. Leaves compound, dark green; attaches itself firmly to walls, etc. 15 cts. each.

B. suaveolens.*** T. Bengal. A tropical tree, with dull crimson flowers, very fragrant. Leaves large, compound and spreading. Rare. 50 cts. each.

B. Thunbergiana.** V E. An elegant sort, which climbs on wood or stone, producing in spring large golden yellow flowers in profusion. 15 cts. each.

B. Tweediana.** V E. Much like the preceding species. A fine thing for covering walls, which it does about as well as the "Boston Ivy." Yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

B. venusta.** V E. This is one of the finest of the genus. The leaves are very dark and shining, and the flowers borne in great masses of splendid orange-red, lasting long in perfection, and blooming in winter and spring. 25 cts. each.

BISCHOFIA Javanica.*** T E. An East Indian tree growing freely in our sandy soil. The foliage is of a bronze-green, distinct and handsome; compound. Fine for avenues in frostless (or nearly so) regions. 25 cts. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra.*** V E. A truly magnificent rambling shrub or climber, bearing enormous quantities of royal purple bracts and small yellow flowers. The bracts pass as flowers, and are simply gorgeous. It is largely grown in all tropical countries, and does well in protected places in Southern Florida and California free from hard frosts. A grand greenhouse plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BRUNFELSIA macrophylla.*** S D E. (Franciscana.) A pretty dwarf shrubby plant bearing large purple flowers in winter and spring. Of easy growth. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

BRYOPHYLLUM calycinum.*** S E. An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green and reddish bronze, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves may be pinned on the wall, and will throw out sprouts from every notch without watering. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

BURCHELLIA capensis.*** S E. A grand shrub from South Africa. Leaves rich glossy green; flowers in heads, brilliant scarlet. Fine for greenhouse. New. 35 cts. each.

BUTEA frondosa.*** T E. An Indian tree yielding gum or lac. Foliage compound; flowers orange-crimson, very showy. Rare. 20 cts. each.

BUXUS sempervirens.* S E. The common DWARF TREE BOX. A hardy shrub, much used for edging or dwarf hedges. Small only, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Bryophyllum calycinum.



Fancy-Leaved Caladium.

CACTUS. See *Cereus*, *Opuntia* and *Pereskia*.

CÆSALPINIA regia.*** T. The ROYAL POINCIANA. This is a beautiful deciduous tropical tree, bearing quantities of brilliant carlet flowers in the spring. The leaves are large, compound, and of a pleasing green. Of very rapid growth. Gives a striking tropical effect. Fine pot-plants. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

C. pulcherrima.*** S D E. DWARF POINCIANA, or BARBADOES FLOWER FENCE. This is a grand shrub, doing well outdoors here, but adapted for growth in the house as well. Has delicate evergreen, mimosa-like leaves and gorgeous red and yellow flowers, produced on the ends of the new growth all the year. It blooms in a short time from transplanting, and if the seeds are stripped off and the plant given a fair show, it surpasses anything we know of for a tropical flowering plant. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

C. pulcherrima flava.*** S D E. Like the preceding variety, but with clear yellow blooms. Large plants, like the two preceding, 5 cts. each.

C. sappan.*** T E. A very ornamental tree from southern Asia. The wood furnishes a red dye, and the trees are used in Jamaica to make a tall hedge. Nice plants, 25 cts. each.

CALADIUM, Fancy Foliage Section.*** S D. Splendid ornamental foliage plants, dying down through the winter months; leaves marked with the brightest colors, red, green, yellow, and sometimes a transparent white, all arrow-shaped. No other ornamental plant possesses more richness or delicacy in coloring. Prefers moist and half-shady locations. Has proved a grand house plant, enjoying the partial shade of rooms. We have a magnificent collection, and can supply an enormous variety of the very finest, which are hybridized and raised here in Florida. Splendid mixed bulbs, 10 cts. each. \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

C. albanense.*** S D. A dwarf and elegant fancy Caladium, with rich red and greenish yellow foliage. This is a different strain from the ordinary hybrids. New. Leaves are upright, arrow-shaped. Fine, strong roots. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CALPURNIA lasiogyne.*** S E. A yellow-flowered shrub from Natal, with pretty compound leaves. Of quick growth. 40 cts. each.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. * S. SWEET SHRUB. Well-known hardy shrub, with brown flowers of delicious fragrance. Blooms for a long season. Grows to 5 or 6 feet in height, ordinarily. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

CAMELLIA Japonica.* S D E. All over the South is wrongly called "Japonica" instead of Camellia, as it should be. One of the finest hardy evergreen flowering shrubs grown. Does well all over the South, and the splendid flowers last for some time after being cut. We have a fine stock of plants, in various sizes.

Double White. Fine plants, blooming size, \$1 each.

Double Red. Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches high, 75c. each. Small, 1 year old, 25c. each.

Double Pink. Free-flowering, and elegant in habit. The blooms are very full and perfect in finish, their color exquisite. 16 to 24 inches high, 75 cts. each.

Double Varieties, Assorted. Several choice named sorts, ranging through white, pink, red, mottled and striped. All are very beautiful. Strong plants of blooming size, 75 cts. each.

Single Pink. 15 to 30 inches high, 40 cts. and 60 cts. each. Small, 1 year, 20 cts. each.

Single Red. 15 to 30 inches high, 40 cts. and 60 cts. each. Small, 1 year, 20 cts. each.

CANNA.*** S E. These splendid broad-leaved plants are used with great effect for bedding, and have both green and bronze-red foliage. The flowers are simply gorgeous, and in all shades of red and yellow; also variegated. The old canes, after flowering, should be removed to allow new growth plenty of room. We have a good stock of the best varieties in cultivation, and supply strong roots. Sure to please you.

Austria. The gorgeous new orchid-flowered Canna, a hybrid with *Canna flaccida* as one parent. Flowers of immense size, 5 or 6 inches across. **Golden yellow.** 10 cts. ea., \$1 per doz.



Calycanthus floridus.

CANNA, Austria, continued

Burbank. Orchid-flowered; gigantic in size. Rich canary-yellow, with fine dots of red on lower petals. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Charles Henderson. One of the finest crimson sorts. Rarely grows over 3½ feet high. Large flowers in compact trusses; very effective. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Chicago. One of the very showiest. Brilliant orange-scarlet. A strong grower and very free bloomer. 15 cts. each.

Egandale. Foliage dark maroon; very compact. Splendid flowers of a cherry color. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Eldorado. This is the favorite yellow Canna. A fine compact grower and free bloomer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Florida. New. "Orange-crimson lines on a flaming scarlet ground." 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Florence Vaughan. One of the finest yellow spotted varieties. Rich, golden yellow, spotted with bright red. Large flowers; dwarf plant. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Cloriosa. A new dwarf sort, with plain green foliage and gorgeous blooms. 20 cts. each.

Golden Star. This is a new yellow, of free growth and good form. Green foliage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Italia. Orchid-flowered; of immense size. Gorgeous flowers; golden yellow, blotched with orange-scarlet on the upper petals; lower petals scarlet, with yellow edge. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

John Laing. Bright orange; very large and fine. A choice sort. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Canna, Italia,

John White. This has handsome variegated leaves in a young state. When old, the variegation is not so good. Vivid small scarlet blooms. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Louis Colomb. Bronze leaves of good strong growth; flowers orange, bordered gold. Fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mme. Crozy. Standard dwarf sort; gilt-edged red. A fine variety. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Marechal Vaillante. Plant medium size, with the richest bronze-red leaves. This has the darkest foliage we have ever seen in a Canna. The leaves are long and pointed. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Octave Mirabeau. Green foliage. Blooms scarlet, touched with yellow. Fine. 15 cts. each.

President McKinley. Foliage green, with a marked chocolate margin. Flowers crimson, bright shaded. Grows about 3 feet high. 20 cts. each.

Queen Charlotte. "Bears a beautiful bouquet of large flowers, with petals of a rich scarlet-crimson, broadly banded with canary-yellow." Rich green leaves; dwarf habit. Grand. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Robusta. A large variety, with bronze-red and green foliage. A grand foliage sort. Small red flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Salmon Queen. Medium tall grower, green foliage; flowers salmon-yellow, marked with gold. Odd and pretty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. Said to be the finest of the gilt-edged sorts. Color a dazzling crimson-scarlet, with a laced border of gold. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

☞ We will send 12 Cannas, without naming, for 85 cts. All different sorts.

C. flaccida. Our native "ORCHID CANNA." Dwarf habit, with clear yellow flowers 3 to 5 inches across. Light green leaves. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

CASSIA grandis.*** S E. A beautiful, compound-leaved shrub, with bronzy green foliage and yellow flowers. New and rare. 35 cts. each.

CEREUS grandiflorus.*** V D. The true NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. A climbing, nearly round-stemmed cactus, bearing richly scented white flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. 15 cts. each.



Camellia.



Clerodendron Balfourii.

CEREUS, continued

C. triangularis.*** V D. **STRAWBERRY PEAR CACTUS.** This is also a night-bloomer, very similar in flowers and delicious perfume to *C. grandiflorus*, but with 3-angled stems. The stems of both species cling to walls or other support. 15 cts. each.

CESTRUM diurnum.*** S D E. "**DAY JESSAMINE.**" A quick-growing evergreen shrub, standing but little frost and producing quantities of scented white flowers, valuable for cut-flower work, and resembling candytuft. Good pot-plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. elegans.*** S D E. A charming species, having masses of rose-pink and carmine flowers, borne freely. 15 cts. each.

C. nocturnum.*** S E. "**NIGHT-BLOOMING JESSAMINE.**" This has small, creamy yellow flowers, intensely sweet at night, and perfuming the air for a long distance. Said to be the most valuable of all perfume plants. Stands only a little frost, but is of quick growth, and blooms when small. 20 cts. each.

CHLOROCODON Whitei.*** V E. An Asclepiad from Natal, of strong growth. Possesses medicinal properties. A rank climber; purple flowers an inch wide. 25 cts. each.

CLERODENDRON. A genus of widely different plants, embracing climbers, herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees. All desirable.

C. Balfourii.*** V D E. A climber of great beauty. The flowers are of a bright scarlet, and enclosed in a bag-like calyx of pure white. The panicles of the flowers are upwards of 6 inches in width. Free-blooming. A fine plant for outdoors in the Lower South, and for the window-garden. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. delicatum.*** V D E. Like the preceding, except that the calyx is greenish instead of white, and the flowers are slightly smaller. The blooms last for weeks in great beauty. It is fine. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

C. viscosissimum.* T. A tree with showy flowers, something like the catalpa. Hardy, and of rapid growth. Deciduous. 20 cts. each.

COSTUS speciosa.*** S E D. "Up we pushed along the narrow path, past curious, spiral flags (*Costus*), just throwing out their heads of delicate white or purple flowers."—*Kingsley*. Native of

Central America and Lower Antilles. A rare and beautiful decorative plant, requiring a sunny window for best growth. 20 cts. and 50 cts. for strong specimens.

CRINUM.** S D E. These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to amaryllis and pancratium. Evergreen of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, at the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high priced.

C. Americanum. A most beautiful plant, producing umbels of large, white, lily-like flowers, often 6 or 8 to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the *Crinums*, not particular as to soil or situation. 20 cts. each.

C. sp. from Assam. Flowers white, striped with soft pink, about the size of those of *C. Kunthianum*, but distinct. Rare, and entirely new. Strong, 75 cts. each.

C. cappedum. A magnificent hybrid between the huge *C. pedunculatum* (St. John's Lily) and a fine type of *C. Capense*. It has the stately habit and almost the size of the larger parent, while the flowers are broad-petaled, widely open, very numerous, and of a crisp whiteness, sometimes assuming a rosy tint before they fade. Large bulbs, \$2 each.

C. Capense. A beautiful sort from Cape of Good Hope. Flowers waxy pink and white, and borne in profusion. Foliage a bluish green. 50 cts. each.

C. fimbriatum. NASSAU, or MILK AND WINE LILY. A strong grower; not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels; very large and showy; striped white and carmine; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable as a pot-plant, or for bedding out during summer at the North. The fragrant flowers are so different from any of the more common flowers grown North that they produce a sensation when seen. We offer two sizes. Small bulbs, will bloom next year, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100. **Blooming size**, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

C. Kirkii. The flowers are large, pure white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal, which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some 10 to 15 of these large flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the



Crinum.

CRINUM Kirkii, continued

foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. Flowering bulbs, 35 cts. each; large and heavy, 50 cts. each.

C. Kirkii × **Capense**. A new hybrid, with flowers size of *Kirkii* and with the delicate light color of *Capense*. Only a few strong plants, at \$1 each.

C. Kunthianum. Vigorous grower and abundant bloomer, from New Grenada. Flowers lighter than *C. scabrum*, and the whole plant taller and larger. This is a grand species, with splendid colored flowers, freely produced. 75 cts. and \$1 each.

C. scabrum. Tropical Africa. Five to ten flowers in an umbel, of a dull white, tinged with rosy red. Leaves light green, spreading, with wavy edges. Very choice species. 35 cts. to 75 cts. each.

C. Virginicum. A choice hybrid, originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy pink. One of the best. 75 cts. each.

CROTON.*** S D E. These splendid plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now universally grown in warm countries in the open ground, and in all Europe and the United States as a choice hothouse plant. They ordinarily survive our South Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-plants for the piazza or window-garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. **A grand bedding plant**, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds greater brilliancy to their colors. We have 30 distinct sorts, all of which, if planted out in the spring, will make good specimens by autumn, when they can be lifted and potted for the house. Among our large collection is a number of unnamed varieties. We offer mixed plants, without labels, nice, small, sure to grow, at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. (all different). Larger, about 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Following are named varieties:

Amabile. Broad-leaved, of slow growth, with highly colored foliage, showing pink, purple, green, yellow, etc. 50 cts. each.

Andreanum. Broad-leaved; neat habit and free growth. High color, orange, etc. Extremely fine. 25 cts. and 40 cts. each



Croton, Queen Victoria. (See page 48.)



Croton picturatum. (See page 48.)

Angustifolium. Very narrow leaves; green and yellow. 20 cts. each.

Appendiculatum. Plain green, with peculiar detached ends of leaves, swinging by the midrib. 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Aucubæfolium. Broad and short in leaf; green with yellow dots and bronze under surfaces. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each. Large specimens, \$1 and \$2 each.

Chrysophyllum. Narrow, small leaves; green, with yellow dots. Fine for edging a bed. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Cornutum. Narrow wavy margined, dark, shining green, mottled with yellow, the midrib projecting at the tip. 20 cts. each.

Dermannianum. Small, but broad leaves; bronze-red, yellow and green. Fine for edging. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Discolor. Green and maroon-red. Peculiar broad-leaved sort. 25 cts. each.

Disraeli. Broad, trilobed leaves; richest red and yellow. 25 cts. each.

Fucatum. Leaves obovate-elliptic; green, blotched yellow; petioles pink. 20 cts. each.

Grande. Dark green, with yellow spots. Very large. 25 cts. each.

Hawkeri. Medium broad leaf, mostly yellow; margins green. 20 cts. each.

Interruptum. Dark purplish green above, crimson midrib. Rather broad-leaved, notched and twisted. 25 cts. each.

Irregulare. Medium broad, rather oblong. Shining green, with yellow blotches and midrib. 25 cts. each.

Johannis. Long, narrow leaves; green, ribbed and margined with yellow. Fine. 25 cts. each.

McArthurii. Broad-leaved. Green and golden yellow. 20 cts. each.

Maculatum-Katonii. Broad, trilobed leaves, green, with circular, rich yellow spots. 35 cts. each.

Maximum. Large broad leaves, rich cream with a little green. 20 cts. each.



Croton volutum.

CROTON, continued

Mortii. Broad leaves; green, with a great amount of yellow. One of the showiest. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts.

Picturatum. Narrow leaves. Green, carmine, yellow, orange, etc. One of the richest colored, and valuable for all places—as a specimen, for edging, massing, etc. Large stock, 10 cts., 15 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts., for fine plants. Large specimens, 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. to \$1 each. Taller, \$2 to \$5 each. See illustration, page 47.

Queen Victoria. Broad-leaved. An elegant sort, with rich colors. Green, golden yellow, magenta, crimson. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and 75 cts. each. See illustration, page 47.

Reedii. Very large leaves, marked with pink. Not very showy, but a good plant for contrast. 25 cts. each.

Regina. Broad-leaved. Crimson, brown, green and yellow. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Splendens. Broad leaves, richly marked yellow and dull red on a green ground. 35 cts. each.

Stuartii. Broad, handsome leaves, marked with yellow and red on the green. 35 cts. each.

Tortillis. A curious, twisted and curled-leaved sort, marked red and green, with a touch of yellow. 25 cts. each.

Veitchi. Broad-leaved, green, pink and crimson. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Volutum. Medium broad, curled leaves. Green, with occasional yellow midrib, or sometimes a series of leaves clear yellow. 25 cts. each.

It must be remembered that the final coloring of Crotons is different from the first or growing colors of young plants, and the influence of shade is very marked on them. They need bright, clear sunshine for full development.

CURCULICO recurvata. *** S D E. Bengal. A palm-like plant, much resem-

bling a young coconut palm. Much used in decorative work by florists, and valuable for vases and jardinières. Fine, pot-grown plants, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

DALBERGIA, sp. from Cashmere. *** T E. A tree having compound leaves. Probably valuable for its timber. Strong pot-grown plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

DASYLIRION serratifolium. *** S D E. A yucca-like plant from northern Mexico. Fine scenic plant, growing 3 feet high. Leaves narrow, armed. Large, 75 cts. to \$2 each. Small plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

DAUBENTONIA punicea. *** S. A handsome shrub, with compound leaves, entirely hardy in the Lower South. Flowers freely produced at intervals all the year (except winter), in great terminal masses of richest orange-scarlet, weighing down the slender branches. Desirable shrub for any soil. Strong plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

DEUTZIA. * S. Deutzias are well-known spring-flowering, hardy shrubs, favorites with every one, and succeed in Florida. We have a few of the best sorts, pink or white-flowered. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

DIEFFENBACHIA. *** S E. A genus of noble, erect, tropical evergreen perennials, with handsomely variegated foliage. Stems are fleshy, and from 6 to 8 feet in height. They thrive in light soil, well enriched, and enjoy heat like a musa.

D. Bausei. "Leaves yellowish green, margined and irregularly blotched with dark green, and profusely spotted with white; broad; from 1 to 1½ feet long. Petioles white." 35 cts. each.

D. nobilis. "Leaves deep, rich green, profusely blotched and spotted with white, except at the edges, where the ground color forms a broad marginal band; petioles pale green, transversely banded with dark green." 35 cts. each.

DILLENIA Indica. *** T E. A large, tropical tree from India, bearing very large, handsome



Dieffenbachia Bausei.

DILLENIA Indica, continued

foliage and immense white or cream flowers, richly scented. Evergreen, and no doubt suitable for extreme South Florida to plant outdoors for shade. 30 cts. each.

DRACÆNA.*** S D E.

DRAGON TREE. A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, now extensively grown for decorative purposes. The richly colored leaves give a splendid tropical effect. Potted specimens could be sunk on the lawn or in the flower garden, and only removed to the house during a few frosty nights of December and January; or, planted in the open ground, they would rarely need protection in South Florida. Very easily moved and transplanted. They are all very nice plants for house decoration, thriving in partial sunshine. They do not need quite so much heat as Crotons.

D. Braziliensis. Wide, thin green leaves, with a touch of pink on the margin sometimes, giving a rich tropical effect. Quick grower. Fine plants, about 6 to 8 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 8 to 12 inches high, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 12 to 18 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

D. draco. This is the famed DRAGON TREE of the Canary Islands. Most hardy sort, reaching a height of 40 feet with great age. Narrow green leaves. Small, 25 cts. each.

D. fragrans. Flowers fragrant; foliage rich green, rather narrow. 40 cts. each.

D. ferrea. Leaves a rich wine color, of the size and habit of *terminalis*. One of the most striking colored foliage plants imaginable, and fine among green foliage, its beautiful color being in fine contrast. 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 12 to 16 inches high, very fine, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. Codseffiana. One of the most striking ornamental plants recently introduced. The plant is of an entirely different habit and appearance from other



Group of Dracænas.

1. *D. Guilfoylei*. 2. *D. Braziliensis*. 3. *D. terminalis rosea*.
4. *D. ferrea*. 5. *D. fragrans*.

Dracænas; it branches freely. Foliage strong, dark green, densely mottled with creamy white, like an *Aucuba*. Nice plants, 50 cts. each.

D. Guilfoylei. Broad leaves of a light shade of green, finally becoming marked with pink and creamy yellow. Nice plants, 20 cts., 35 cts. and 75 cts. each.

D. Haageana. A new sort of neat habit; dwarf. Leaves light green. A nice plant for center of fern-dish. 25 cts. and 35 cts. each.

D. Hookeriana. Rare sort from South Africa. Somewhat after the habit of *D. draco*, but broader leaves, marked with white margins. 50 cts. each.

D. Lindeni. A variegated form of *D. fragrans*, with broad stripes of creamy yellow on each side of the leaves. Nice plants, \$1.50 each.

D. terminalis rosea. The standard old variety, with bronzy green leaves beautifully marked with pink, or carmine and white. Very effective decorative plant, and of easy growth. Have a grand stock of fine young plants. 8 to 12 inches high, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 12 to 16 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 15 to 24 inches high, fine, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

☞ All Dracænas need rich, sandy loam, well drained, and a rather high temperature to do their best. They will stand considerable cool weather (but no frost) in their more dormant or resting season. They are seldom troubled by insects, and grow with little care into beautiful specimens.

☞ We will send three (3) Dracænas, nice plants, our selection, all different, for 35 cts. postpaid.

DURANTA Plumieri.** S E. GOLDEN DEWDROP. South America. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge plant in the East Indies. Flowers of both species resemble forget-me-nots, only larger; and the yellow berries are held on the bush for months, giving a neat and handsome appearance. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

EPIDENDRUM Tampense. (Formerly listed as *venosum*.)** S D E. A very pretty native orchid,



Eucharis Amazonica. (See page 50.)



Euphorbia pulcherrima.

EPIDENDRUM Tampense, continued

growing on the bark of oaks, etc. Is called Butterfly Orchid. Neat spikes of flowers in spring, pink, chocolate and green, lasting a long time in perfection. A fine plant of easy growth; very cheap, yet as beautiful as many high-priced novelties. 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

ERYTHRINA vespertilis.*** S. A shrub having scarlet flowers. Valuable for greenhouses or for outdoors in warm climates like this. 15 cts. each.

EUCHARIS Amazonica.*** S D E. AMAZON LILY. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, 4 inches across, and very fragrant. Requires plenty of moisture. A very choice plant, with evergreen, lily-like leaves. Flowers during winter and spring. Is usually grown in large clumps. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each for fine bulbs of blooming size. See illustration, page 49.

EUONYMUS Japonicus.* S E. Well-known evergreen shrub, hardy all over the South and largely used for hedge purposes. Leaves are oblong, acuminate, and sharply serrated. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

E. radicans.* V E. A vigorous creeping and climbing plant, with green foliage, turning bronze in winter. 20 cts. each.

EUPHORBIA grandifolia.*** S. A curious species, with thorny, cactus-like stems, and with leafy foliage on new growths. A large, shrubby variety. Rare. Tropical. \$1 each.

E. pulcherrima.*** S D. POINSETTIA. Native of Mexico. A common plant of the tropics, and well known in northern bothouses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers; produced in winter, and often remaining bright for months at a time. Does well anywhere in South Florida outdoors, growing to large size. It is a splendid object from Thanksgiving to March 1. If cut by frost, it sprouts up readily. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

Double-Flowered.*** S D. Same as the type, but has more leaves in the bract. Rare and very fine indeed, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

E. splendens.*** S D E. Sometimes called "Crown of Thorns." A low grower, having bronze

stems, many spines, and brilliant deep scarlet flowers, blooming all the year. Will thrive in an exposed sunny dry situation. 25 cts. each.

FICUS altissima.*** T D E. New. From India. This is a large-sized tree, which would do well in extreme South Florida outdoors. The beautiful leaves are almost round; green, with red ribs and petioles. Splendid plants (pot-grown), 40 cts., 60 cts. and \$1 each.

F. aurea.*** T D E. Native "RUBBER TREE," or "WILD FIG" tree. See Tropical Fruits.

F. Cunninghamii.*** T D E. A rare new species, just introduced. 75 cts. each.

F. elastica.*** T D E. INDIA RUBBER TREE. See Economic Department.

F. infectoria.*** T E. From India. One of the finest shade trees, with long, glossy leaves. Will do well in extreme South Florida outdoors. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

F. oppositifolia.*** T E. A rank-growing, broad-leaved sort of large size. The rough leaves are used for polishing wood. Rare and new. 25 cts. each.

F. Parcelli.*** S D E. Thin, but large leaves, beautifully variegated with white. A very ornamental sort, rather dwarf in size. 35 cts. each.

FURCRAEA Cubensis.*** S D E. The Furcræas are very desirable plants for the center of large tubs and pots of plants, for room, hall, or outdoor summer decoration North. Will make a splendid specimen planted out in South Florida. They very much resemble some species of agaves, though the leaves are generally more upright-growing. Also highly recommended as fiber plants. Magnificent when in bloom, the flower-spike reaching a height of 20 feet, with thousands of yucca-like, whitish flowers. Fine plants, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

F. tuberosa.*** S D E. Leaves longer and narrower than the preceding, but spineless. A great many leaves to each plant. Fine and very rare; just introduced by us from Central America in 1900. Strong plants, 25 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

CALPHIMIA nitida.** S D E. Mexico. A pretty little shrub, hardy here, reaching a height of 4 to 6 feet, and constantly covered with rich yellow flowers in spikes. "A good thing." 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

GARDENIA florida.* S D E. CAPE JESSAMINE. A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant, white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope,



Furcraea Cubensis.

GARDENIA florida, continued

as the name implies. Hardy throughout the Lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Virginia. A grand evergreen pot-plant, easily grown, and very popular. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

G. Thunbergia. * S D E. A very rare and beautiful Gardenia from Africa, having large, white, scented, single flowers, eight-parted, and borne on the ends of the shoots. We cannot state positively that it is hardy, but we think so, in this climate. It is very different from *G. florida*, in both foliage and flowers. Fine plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. * V D E. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow on any land. Quick-growing, and for several weeks in the spring literally covered with fragrant yellow flowers. One of the very best of our hardy climbers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger clumps, 20 cts. each.

GORDONIA lasianthus. * T E. LOBLOLLY BAY. A native tree that should be more cultivated. A handsome evergreen shrub or tree, with lovely snow-white flowers, 3 inches in diameter, produced all summer. Will bloom when very small. Hardy as far north as Virginia, perhaps farther. 25 cts. each.

GREVILLEA robusta. * * T D E. AUSTRALIAN "SILK OAK." A splendid fern-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted as a shade tree for South Florida and South California, as it is as hardy as an orange tree. Also used in decorating apartments, etc.; a magnificent pot-plant. Strong plants, 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.; large and fine, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; selected, 18 inches to 2 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HAMELIA patens. * * * S E. West Indies; South



Hedychium coronarium—the "Ginger Lily."

Florida, along the coast. The leaves have a purplish hue at some seasons of the year, and the flowers are of a bright orange-red color. 25 cts. each.

H. sphærocarpa. * * * S E. Flowers orange-yellow, and quite distinct from *H. patens*. 25 cts. each.

HEDYCHUM coronarium. * * * S D E. GINGER LILY, BUTTERFLY LILY. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 4 feet high. The roots are tuberous, and the plant may be safely grown over the entire South. The masses of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking much like large white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz.; larger plants may be sent by express than by mail.

H. gracile, var. *glauca*. A newly introduced species of 1900. 40 cts. each.

HEDERA helix. * V E. The true ENGLISH IVY. A valuable and well-known evergreen climber; hardy as far north as Philadelphia. In Florida it prefers the north side of a house or wall. 15 cts. each.

HELICONIA Bihai. * * * S D E. WILD PLANTAIN; "BALISIER." These magnificent plants are natives of tropical America, where they rival even the bananas in beauty and magnificence of foliage. The plantain-like leaves are followed by great scarlet and black blossom-sheaths of the richest tints and colors. Strong suckers, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS Kwanso, fl. pl. * * S. DAY LILY. A popular hardy plant, with lily-like flowers in bloom all through the summer; orange-yellow. The flowers of this variety are double and freely produced. Prefers partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

HIBISCUS. A genus of most desirable ornamental flowering plants of easy culture. The flowers are of various colors, both single and double and usually 3 to 6 inches across.



Hibiscus.

HIBISCUS, continued

H. mutabilis. ** S E. The "COTTON ROSE," or "CONFEDERATE ROSE." A half-hardy large shrub, with maple-like leaves. Flowers are large (3 inches in diameter), double, white in the morning, turning pink at midday, and finally becoming rich red by evening. A curious and beautiful plant. 35c. each.

H. Rosa-Sinensis. *** S D E. SHOE-BLACK PLANT. CHINESE HIBISCUS. These showy and well-known plants are among the most valuable lawn or garden plants for Florida. They stand but little frost, but are of such quick growth from a well-established root that even the occasional loss of the tops is not a serious matter. Bank up a few inches in the fall. In the course of a few favorable seasons some will reach a height of 10 feet, blooming profusely all the time. Single sorts are better growers and bloomers than the double ones: Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Single Pink, Double Pink, Double Salmon-Yellow, and Versicolor. Fine pot-plants, 10 cts., 15 cts. and 20 cts. each.

Single Salmon. A splendid rare variety which we introduced from Jamaica in 1895. This is not known at the North. 25 cts. each.

"Peach Blow." A charming pale pink flower, very double. Plant is robust and free-flowering. New. 25 cts. each.

H. tillaceus. *** T E. New, from East Indies. A small evergreen tree with purple flowers and roundish cordate leaves. 25 cts. each.

HOMOCELTIS Japonica. * T. A fine deciduous, hardy shade tree, of good form. New. Makes a beautiful round-headed tree; admirable both for single specimens and for street planting. 25 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA. ** S E. GARDEN HYDRANGEAS. Splendid plants for outdoor culture in Florida; hardy here. Flowers changeable. All Hydrangeas need partial shade in the South, as the sun sometimes burns them in the summer.

H. cœrulea. Flowers bluish rose. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers large, pure white; valuable for cemetery decoration as a pot-plant, or in open ground here. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Red-Branched. New sort, with reddish pink flowers. This is an excellent, robust variety, freely producing its large heads of flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Large, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ILEX Dahoon. * T E. DAHOON HOLLY of the Southern states. One of our most valuable broad-leaved evergreens. Leaves richest glossy green; tree covered with bright red shining berries in fall or winter. Fine young trees, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each. Large bushes, 4 to 6 feet, well branched, bearing, 50 cts. each.



Hydrangea.

IRIS hexagona. * S E. BLUE FLAG (*Flower-de-Luce*). A hardy southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flowers of the whole South. Rich purple and blue, with yellow markings; 3 to 4 inches across, resembles the costliest and rarest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

I. hexagona alba. * S E. A very rare form of the common Flag, with pure white flowers. A splendid plant. 25 cts. each.

I. Kämpferi. * S. JAPANESE IRIS. The finest flowered of all the Irises, in many shades of color, and flowers often a foot wide. Strong plants. Mixed varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IXORA coccinea. *** S D E. FLAME-OF-THE-WOODS. East Indies, China and Ceylon. A shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, with elegant corymbs of scarlet flowers. A splendid house plant. 10 cts. and 25 cts. each.

I. Duffii. *** S D E. New. Magnificent species, with brilliant red flowers in large heads, 3 to 5 inches across, lasting many days in perfection. 35 cts. each.

I. parviflora. *** S D E. A choice species, evergreen, like those with white flowers. A strong grower. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.

I. Williamsii. *** S D E. Orange-scarlet flowers. Slow grower. 40 cts. each.

JACOBINIA velutina. *** S D E. A choice house plant allied to (and commonly listed as) *Justicia*. The heads of pink flowers are freely produced. 20 cts. each.

JACQUINIA armillaris. *** S E. West Indies, Bahamas, South Florida. "A low tree, with leaves somewhat like box, but obovate, and racemes of little white flowers of a delicious honey scent. It ought to be, if it be not yet, introduced into England as a charming addition to the winter hothouse." 50 cts. each.

JASMINUM. JESSAMINE. Jessamines are favorites everywhere on account of their combined beauty and fragrance. They are among the best of perfumery plants, many hundreds of acres being devoted to their culture in Italy and southern France. For the so-called "Cape Jessamine," see *Gardenia*.

J. gracillimum. ** V D E. Is one of the most distinct in its graceful habit and in the abundance of its large, starry flowers, which are also more copiously produced. It appears to be a small species, with long, very slender branches, springing from low down on the stem and curving over on all sides, weighed down by terminal globose panicles. Pure white flowers. Stands considerable frost, and grows into a scrambling bush 5 to 7 feet high. 15 cts. each; larger, 25 cts. each.

J. grandiflorum. ** V D E. CATALONIAN, or SPANISH JASMINE. This is nearly erect, but does better when supported. Compound leaves; flowers

JASMINUM grandiflorum, continued

large, white, star-shaped, and very fragrant. Grown in Europe for perfumery. 15 cts. each.

J. humile (revolutum).* S E. North Hindostan and Nepaul. A yellow-flowered, hardy shrub; not twining. This is hardy as far north as Maryland outdoors. Flowers freely produced in spring; sparingly in summer and autumn; very fragrant. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

J. multiflorum.** V D E. Very like *J. gracillimum*, but having flowers less pointed. Fine plants, 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

J. sambac.*** S D E. ARABIAN JESSAMINE. Flowers single, white, deliciously fragrant; shrubby or climbing. Very fine sort for pot culture. Very free-blooming. 10 cts., 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

J. s., var. "**Grand Duke**." This is an erect shrubby variety, with extremely double flowers, 1½ to 2½ inches across. Fine. 15 cts. each.

J. s., var. "**Maid of Orleans**." Semi-double flowers 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Very fine variety. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

J. simplicifolium.** D E. "Climber, and sometimes a tree in its native place." Leaves simple, shining, oblong-elliptic, or ovate-lanceolate, usually less than 3 inches long. Flowers white, in large clusters. Blooms through summer and warm weather. 25 cts. each.

JUSTICIA coccinea.*** S D E. South America. A quick-growing, tender greenhouse plant, producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers; leaves green. Continually in bloom. Can be grown outdoors successfully in Florida. A grand bedder, always in bloom. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz.

KÆMPFERIA Gilberti.*** S D. Leaves like the cardamon, but more or less variegated with white. The flowers are borne on ornamental crimson heads, rising from the ground on separate stalks, and resembling in outline small pineapple fruits. These heads retain their beauty all summer. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

K. Ethelæ.*** S D. A rare new species, just introduced by us from the habitat, South Africa. It is the largest flowered and most beautiful of the genus. The flowers are very large (3 by 4 inches), of a lovely rose, shaded lilac and crimson, the labellum bearing a yellow crest. Should be kept dry through winter. \$2 each.

K. rotunda.*** S D. This is also a handsome bloomer, flowers appearing in spring before the leaves; they are lilac, tinged flesh-rose, of good size. Rare as yet. \$1 each.

KRAUSSIA lanceolata.*** S E. A shrub from Natal, belonging to the cinchona family. The white flowers are borne in many-flowered cymes. Choice. 50 cts. each.

K. coriacea (Tricalysia).*** S E. A handsome shrub, with glossy leaves. Has not bloomed here as yet. 25 cts. each.

LAGERSTÆMIA Indica.* S. CRAPE MYRTLE. China, Cochín China and Japan. Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstæmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with every one.

Pink. The favorite old variety. In spring and summer plants of this variety are a mass of billowy flowers. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

Red. A dark shaded variety, in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. 25 cts. each.

L. reginæ.*** S. East Indies, Java. A magnificent tree, 20 feet high, bearing large flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, which are of a beautiful rose color in the morning, and turn deeper through the day, until they become purple in the evening. Tropical, but succeeds in Southern Florida outdoors. 25 cts. each.

LASIANDRA macrantha.*** S D E. A choice shrub, with velvety leaves and rich purple flowers 2 to 3 inches across. As easily grown as a hibiscus. 30 cts. each.

LAURUS nobilis.* S D E. APOLLO'S LAUREL. A choice, hardy, shrubby, evergreen tree, with beautiful leaves. Much grown into decorative specimens as standards and pyramids. Large ones, perfectly grown, can be had at \$5 to \$50 each; small plants, 25 cts. each.

LEBIDIEROPSIS orbicularis.*** S E. A rare shrub or tree from Northern India. Broad, leathery leaves; silky flowers in a cluster, with fleshy petals. 30 cts. each.

LONICERA.* V E. HONEYSUCKLE. Favorites in cultivation everywhere; perhaps for general cultivation, under all sorts of circumstances, can be

recommended more highly than any other class of hardy climbers. Everblooming.

L. Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Very strong-growing. Everblooming; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. One of the very best in cultivation. 10 cts. and 15 cts. each.

L. sempervirens. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers bright scarlet, very pretty; handsome native climber. 10 cts. and 15 cts. each.



Lonicera Halleana.

MABA Natalensis.*** S E. "Much-branched shrub, with flexuous branches." The evergreen leaves are smooth and glossy and the plant bears shining black fruit of an ornamental character. The wood is very hard and fine like ebony. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

MACKAYA bella.*** S D. A beautiful shrubby plant of easy growth. The plant should be kept quite dry during the winter for best success in flowering in the spring. Flowers in racemes, pale lilac, about 2 inches long; the throat delicately marked with purple veins. Nice plants, 20 cts. each.



Magnolia grandiflora.

MAGNOLIA fuscata.* S D E. The BANANA SHRUB. Dwarf-growing variety, covered with a profusion of small yellow flowers in spring; of most exquisite fragrance, similar to that of a ripe banana. One of our best hardy shrubs, and a famous pot-plant for the northern home. Fine plants, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

M. grandiflora.* T E. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Flowers 6 inches across, pure white, waxy, and lemon-scented. Tree hardy as far north as Washington, D. C. Small, nice pot-grown trees, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger from open ground (a few in pots also), 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

MARANTA leuconeura.*** S D. A dwarf neat foliage plant, admirable for placing in ferneries for contrast. The leaves are 3 by 6 inches, beautifully mottled with purple. 25 cts. each.

MELIA Azedarach, var. umbraculiformis.* T. UMBRELIA CHINA TREE. A more shapely form of the old Indian species, widely advertised under the name of Texas Umbrella Tree, etc. One of our very best hardy deciduous trees; leaves very rich green, and hanging on later than the old China Tree. Shade dense; form of tree an almost perfect umbrella. Nice trees, 15 cts., 25 cts., 40 cts. and 50 cts. each.

M. floribunda.** S D E. This is a dwarf and more tender subject than the preceding, bearing continually its lovely masses of lilac-like, scented flowers. A charming plant for house decoration, or for warm climates outdoors. Fine plants, 15 cts. and 20 cts. each.

MEYENIA erecta.** S E. Africa. A most valuable plant for the open ground in South Florida, or as a pot-plant, producing through the summer

beautiful gloxinia-like flowers of the brightest blue color. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

M. erecta alba.** S E. Pure white, with yellow throat. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

MORINDA citrifolia.** T E. INDIAN MULBERRY. A tropical tree, newly introduced by us, with small white flowers, in heads, followed by a berry-like fruit. It is a small tree, with leaves shaped like a citron. 50 cts. each.

MORÆA iridioides.** S E. Natal. An iris-like plant, succeeding here perfectly. With beautiful white flowers, touched with yellow and purple. Exceedingly elegant and easily grown. Fine for massing, and produces flowers all the year. Is practically hardy all over middle Florida. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. Large clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MURRAYA exotica.*** S D E. A rare Indian plant of the Citrus tribe. Sometimes called ORANGE JESSAMINE. Leaves are compound, dark, glossy green. Flowers resemble the orange, and are scented like the tuberose. Rather tender, but easily protected if outdoors. Fine pot-plant, and very ornamental, blooming when small. Very desirable for pot culture, or open air in warm climates. 25 cts. each.

MUSA.*** S E. (See *Tropical Fruits* for edible-fruited sorts. All of decorative value.)

M. zebrina.*** S D E. A dwarf species with elegant foliage, blotched with bronzy red and purple. Rare. \$1.50 each.

NARAVELIA Zeylanica.*** V E. An ornamental tropical hard-wooded climber, having queer compound leaves, and bearing showy yellow flowers in terminal panicles. It has the habit of clematis. Rare. Strong plants, 20 cts. each.

NERIUM.*** S D E. OLEANDER. The possibilities of the Oleander for Florida, in an ornamental sense, are very great. Hedges can be grown rivaling in beauty the famous Oleander hedges of the Bermudas. Lawns and yards can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the use of the Oleander, planted singly or in clumps. Perfectly hardy when full grown, rivaling the rose in fragrance, and of almost any desired color; succeeding on any quality of land, there is no class of shrubs that surpass it for general and extensive planting. Also, one of the most widely known of house plants in the North, where it is grown to a large size in pots and tubs. A favorite everywhere. Our plants are all pot-grown.

N. carneum. Single; flesh color, with pink lines in the throat. Very fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Large, 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Following varieties are hybrids of the fine old *N. Oleander*.

Atropurpureum plenum. Double, purplish red. Very fine. The darkest flowered sort. 25 cts. each.

Single White. The old-fashioned hardy sort. Masses of white flowers, freely produced. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Madonna grandiflorum. The largest and best double white; scented. A splendid variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Madame Peyre. Semi-double cream. A fine sort. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Single Cream. Similar to preceding, but single-flowered. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Lillian Henderson. Double white, but of small size. The plant is more dwarf than most sorts. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Leon Brun. Pale pink, double and floriferous. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Marcel. Semi-double, pale pink, white stripes. Fine. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

NERIUM, continued

Savort. Apple-blossom pink; double. A charming flower. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Splendens. Double rose-pink. The old-fashioned common variety. A splendid, sweet-scented sort, with large bright flowers. Fine plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Splendens gigantea. Flowers like preceding, of the largest size. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Splendens variegata. This variety has beautiful variegated foliage, green, white or cream, and double-pink flowers. Choice. 40 cts. each.

OLEA fragrans.* S D E. TEA, or SWEET OLIVE. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall, and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant. Fine plants, flowering sizes, 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

OPUNTIA tuna. S.** TUNA CACTUS, a giant "Prickly Pear," with intensely rich purplish red fruits. Fruit is used for adding color to various jellies. The Cactus itself, after having the spines singed off, is fed to cattle in dry parts of Mexico and elsewhere. Yellow flowers, 3 inches across, are very pretty. Strong cuttings, 15 cts. each.

O. vulgaris.* S. Common Prickly Pear. Hardy well up into the middle states. A low-growing, very spiny species, with gorgeous yellow flowers of satiny texture. Strong cuttings, 10 cts. each.

ORCHIDS. See *Epidendrum*, in this department. Other sorts we have given up.

OXYANTHUS Natalensis.* S E.** A highly ornamental shrub, related to *Gardenia*, bearing large, elegant flowers in racemes. Leaves are pointed, elliptic and evergreen. Introduced from tropical Africa. 50 cts. each.

PANAX.* S D E.** This genus of extremely



Nerium.

ornamental tropical foliage plants is only slightly removed from *Aralia*. Some of the species are valuable economic plants, like ginseng, etc.

P. excelsum. Very finely cut, ferny leaves (decompound), somewhat like *Aralia filicifolia*, with light dots on the edges. Makes a charming specimen plant, and is easily grown. Fine strong plants, 25 cts. each.

P. plumatum. Plumy foliage, somewhat after the style of preceding, but green only. A very choice sort for house decoration; of easy growth. Any good soil will answer. This, as with other species, is not particular as to soil or exposure to sun. Full sunshine or partial shade will do for all. Very fine plants, 20 cts. and 50 cts. each (latter 2 to 3 feet high).

P. Victoriae. A splendid, dwarf, finely compound species, with elegant variegations of white. 50 cts. each.

P. sp., with yellow variegation. Much like *Victoria*, but a rich creamy yellow instead of white. 40 cts. each.

PANCRATIUM (Hymenocallis).* S D E.** Among the handsomest flowering bulbs of the *Amaryllis* family, and all too little appreciated, though they are beginning to be grown more than they were, as people find out their beauties. Widely advertised the past years. Suitable for pot-growing, and should be in every conservatory. All delightfully scented.

P. Caribbæum. SPIDER LILY, SPANISH LILY. West Indies, extreme South Florida. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters of fragrant flowers, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color pure white. Introduced by us for the first time to the plant-growers of America and Europe. A truly magnificent flowering plant, with wide, evergreen leaves. 10 cts. each, 85 cts. per doz. Very large, 15 cts. to 20 cts. each.

P. fragrans. A good grower; narrow leaves and large flowers of finest vanilla fragrance. Rare and new. 40 cts. each.

P. littorale. This form was recently discovered and sent to Berlin by one of the German military expeditions "in darkest Africa," and is superior, both in vigor and size of flower, to the South American type of *P. littorale*, which resembles *P. Caribbæum*. Large flowers, and very showy grower; choice, 50 cts. each.



Opuntia.



Pandanus Veitchii.

PANCRATIUM, continued

P. rotatum. Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Caribbæum*; spikes bearing 1 or 2 large white, fragrant flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

PANDANUS macrocarpa.*** S D E. A rare new "SCREW PINE," introduced by the Department of Agriculture. Leaves green. Small plants, 50 cts. each.

P. utilis.*** S D E. The well-known "SCREW PINE," so called from the screw-like arrangement of the leaves around the stalk. Leaves green, with small red spines along the edges. A very handsome decorative plant of easy growth, not requiring so much water as most palms. Used largely as a vase plant. A large stock enables us to offer it at low prices. Nice small plants, 20 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches high, showy, 75 cts. each; 18 to 24 inches high, finest, \$1 each.

P. Veitchii.*** S D E. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. A magnificent decorative plant, greatly in demand. Fine plants, \$1 each.

PARKINSONIA aculeata.*** S E. The Chaparral of Mexico and Lower Texas. Long pinnate leaves; flowers yellow. The shrub is spiny, of a graceful habit. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each.

PASSIFLORA quadrangularis.*** V D E. GRANADILLA VINE of Nicaragua. PASSION-FLOWER. Blooms well known, very handsome, white, violet and red, followed by large pale yellow fruits, containing a succulent edible pulp; this fruit of a sweet and subacid flavor is quite agreeable, and is largely cultivated in the tropics. [This plant should have been listed under Tropical Fruits.] Nice plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides.*** S E. "BIRD CACTUS." A West Indian plant, with thick, fleshy leaves and small red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but an Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth 15 cts. each.

PERESKIA aculeata.*** V E. The LEMON VINE, or BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY. A climbing Cactus, with true leaves, and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast-growing; much used as a stock upon which to graft epiphyllums and other low-growing

cacti. Flowers borne periodically in immense numbers; 1½ inches wide, of a creamy white, with a green tinge. 15 cts. each.

PERSEA Carolinensis.* T E. RED BAY, BULL BAY. A handsome native, broad-leaved evergreen. Wood very valuable for cabinet-work, etc. 25 cts. each.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius.* S. SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE. Well-known hardy shrub, producing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in spring. Favorites with "sweet girl graduates." Strong bushes, 25 cts. each.

PHRYNIUM variegatum.*** S D. A maranta-like plant of great beauty, growing nearly 2 feet high. Leaves are variegated with white to a great extent. Plant is of easy growth, and very showy. Dormant in the winter months. Strong tubers, 15 cts. each.

PINCENECTITIA tuberculata.*** S E. A queer, bulbous-rooted plant, with fleshy trunk a foot or more high, surmounted with a heavy top of long, recurved, narrow leaves. The bulb sits on top of the soil like an onion. Very rare. \$2 each.

PITCAIRNEA.*** S D E. A genus of very ornamental Bromeliads, numbering about 70 species; from Tropical America. Foliage resembles Bromelia, or Billbergia; flowers showy, red, yellow or whitish. Excellent house plants of easy growth. Use light or peaty soil, with good drainage. They prefer partial shade.

P. Karwinskiana. Flowers red, in a dense raceme; leaves 1½ to 2 feet long. Fine large plants, 40 cts. each.

P. xanthocalyx. Flowers primrose-yellow. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long. From Brazil. Very fine. 50 cts. each.

PITHECOLOBIUM saman.*** T E. The famed "RAIN TREE," or GUANGO. May succeed in extreme South Florida. 25 cts. each.

PITTIOSPORUM tobira.* S E. Japan. Well-known in the southern states as a handsome, hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers white and cream color, in March. 15 cts. and 35 cts. each.

P. viridiflorum.** S D E. Flowers greenish yellow, jessamine-scented. Leaves obovate, shining. From Cape of Good Hope. New and rare. 25 cts. each.

PLUMBAGO capensis.*** S D E. A most valuable old plant; can be kept in bush form or trained as a climber. Flowers light sky-blue, produced continually. Stands drought and water, and the brightest sunshine. Should be cut back to produce more young shoots, on which flowers are borne. Practically hardy in South Florida. 15 cts. each.



Plumbago capensis.

PLUMBAGO, continued

P. capensis alba. Pure white form. 15 cts. each.

PLUMIERIA alba.*** S D. The famous FRANGIPANI of the West Indies. "Then we admired the Frangipani, a tall and almost leafless shrub, with thick, fleshy shoots, bearing in this species white flowers, which have the fragrance peculiar to certain white blossoms—to the jessamine, the tuberose, the orange, the gardenia, the night-blooming cereus."—*Kingsley*. Strong fine plants, 20 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. each.

POINCIANA. See *Cæsalpinia*.

POINSETTIA. See *Euphorbia*.

PORANA paniculata.*** V E. A magnificent tropical vine, allied to *Ipomoea*, with small white flowers in immense bunches, like enormous trusses of wistaria flowers or bunches of grapes. Leaves are cordate, acuminate, about 2 by 3 inches, hoary beneath. From East Indies. Rare. 40 cts. each.

PRUNUS Caroliniana.* S D E. CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY. One of the handsomest broad-leaved evergreens of the Lower South. Leaves very dark, green and glossy; flowers white and fragrant. A grand ornamental hedge plant; hardy throughout the South, and of easy growth in any soil. Can be grown in tubs, and trained the same as imported Laurels, having much the same appearance and size and shape of leaf. We consider it of great value for the florist, or for winter decorating anywhere. 8 to 12 inches high, in 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 15 to 20 inches high, in 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. From open ground, slightly larger than this last size, same price.

PUNICA.* S. The POMEGRANATE. For fruiting sorts, see Department II.

Double-Flowered. Blooms double, orange-red, margined white or cream. A choice hardy shrub. 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

QUISQUALIS Indica.*** V E. RANGOON CREEPER. For some years we have made the mistake of sending out this plant as *Celastrus nutans*. A large, twining shrub from India. Flowers are



Phrynium variegatum.



Rhynchospermum jasminoides.

borne in profusion in large, open bunches on a long stem. Pure white in the morning, changing to pink at noon, and finally to richest red toward close of day. Star-shaped, about an inch across. Of remarkable beauty. 35 cts. each.

RANDIA ruiliana.*** S D E. New; from Brazil. Leaves rich, dark evergreen. Flowers white or pale yellow. This is allied to *Gardenia* and needs same soil and culture. 20 cts. each.

RHAPHIOLEPIS ovata.* S E. China. Beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with white or pink flowers. Hardy as a camellia. We offer fine pot-grown plants at 10 cts., 25 cts. and 40 cts. each.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides.** V D E. STAR JESSAMINE. China. One of our most valuable evergreen climbers; hardy throughout the state. Flowers small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in the spring. The plant, with its dark green shining leaves, is beautiful at all seasons. Fine plants, blooming size, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R. jasminoides variegata.** V D E. Beautiful variegation. White, green, and tinged with red. 20 cts. each.

RICHARDIA Africana.*** S D. CALLA LILY. A good old-fashioned plant, always popular. From August to November we can supply dry bulbs at 10 cts. and 15 cts. each, which will flower winter and spring. Later these plants are 20 cts. to 35 cts. each.

New Dwarf Fragrant Calla.*** S D. A charming new production, bearing very sweetly scented flowers in greater abundance than the type. Rare as yet. Strong roots or plants, 25 cts. each.

ROSA Indica.* S. E. Including TEA, PERPETUAL, NOISSETTE ROSES, etc. We have had good success with Roses on the poorest pine-land by using the following plan: Dig a hole somewhat larger than the intended bed of Roses, and 2 feet deep; fill to within 6 inches of the surface with half-rotted sods procured from some old field or in the woods. The sods and grass should be tramped down thoroughly; the upper 6 inches should be ordinary soil, with well-rotted manure mixed in thoroughly. Clay also added throughout the depth of the bed is a decided help in all light, sandy soils. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter months. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well; even to only 3 or 4 buds and leaves is best, and in a few weeks you will have strong, young, healthy shoots full of blossom-buds. Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong, healthy young shoots, and you will be favored with buds and blossoms all winter. The best buds and flowers are from the new, young, vigorous canes. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer for Roses. Give small doses, worked into the top soil lightly. Potash also is a decided help in producing more and better colored blooms. Apply sparingly, on top of soil. We consider budded or grafted plants much better for most sorts, for the South especially. Set low, and be sure to keep the sprouts from below the buds removed.

Prices, except where noted, strong 1-year-old bushes, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Agrippina. Moderate grower, especially adapted for bedding or growing in pots. Rich crimson, continually in flower. Best of the Bengal class. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Larger, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Bon Silene. Tea. Rose-pink, shaded carmine; semi-double.

Bougere. Tea. Bronzed pink. Very full, with thick petals. A grand old sort.

Bride. Tea. Finest white forcing Rose. A magnificent sort.

Bridesmaid. Tea. Similar to the Bride in habit and color, but flowers are a rich pink.

Climbing Devoniensis. Flowers identical with Devoniensis. A strong climber.

Clothilde Soupert. Polyantha. Blooms very freely, produced in bunches. Pink, shading to white; very double. A fine pot Rose.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Noisette. Deep yellow; large, full flowers. Climber.

Captain Christy. Hybrid Tea. Delicate flesh-color, rosy center; medium to large size, full. Extra good.

Coquette des Alpes. Hybrid Noisette. White, tinged blush; medium-sized, cupped.

Cornelia Cook. Tea. White, often tinged with lemon. Buds long and pointed; flowers large, double.

Crimson Rambler. Polyantha. Small crimson flowers in great masses, in spring. Not an ever-bloomer. A strong climber. Own roots, 15 cts. each.

Devoniensis. "Magnolia Rose." Tea. Creamy white, tinged blush. Very large, not very double.

Duchesse de Brabant. (Synonym Comte de Labarthe.) Tea. Shell-pink, shaded carmine. A splendid, everblooming, free-growing sort.

Empress of China. A half-climbing Bengal rose of recent origin. A rank grower, which is very floriferous in the spring, producing quantities of medium-sized rose-pink flowers. The buds are carmine. Blooms sparingly all the year. 20 cts. each.

Etoile de Lyon. Tea. Pale yellow, darker center. Large and fine.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Hybrid Remontant. Creamy white, shaded lemon. A grand variety. Very double, heavy flowers of beautiful form.

Hermosa. Bengal. Bright rose, of medium size; hardy. Continually in bloom.

James Sprunt. Bengal. A splendid climber. Flowers richest cherry-red, large and full.

Marchal Neil. Noisette. Deep yellow; very large and full. One of the best climbers. Considered the best yellow Rose.

Marie Van Houtte. Tea. Pale yellow, tinged rose. A splendid bedder, and very vigorous. Flowers large, with pointed buds.

Mme. Bravy. Tea. Creamy white, large, full and fragrant. One of the most useful.

Mme. Sadi-Carnot. Tea. White, tinged with salmon.

Mosella. Polyantha. The "Yellow Soupert." White, tinged yellow. Flowers profusely, just like Clothilde Soupert. Splendid.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Remontant. Deep rose; large and full. Largest Rose grown.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Hybrid Remontant. Deep velvety crimson, very dark. Large flowers, nearly full. Fine.

Safrano. Tea. Saffron and apricot-yellow, large, semi-double, beautiful in bud. Very free-flowering and vigorous.

Woodland Margaret. Noisette. White; double; borne in clusters. A vigorous climber. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Large, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Yellow Rambler. Polyantha. A new Rose; companion to Crimson Rambler.

Zella Pradel. A choice, vigorous climber, with habit of James Sprunt. Fine white flowers in large bunches.



Captain Christy Rose.

ROSA bracteata.*** V E. The MACARTNEY HEDGE ROSE. Small, dark green leaves, with large, single white flowers. 15 cts. each.

R. setigera.* V. Variety, "Queen of the Prairie." Double pink flowers, freely produced only in the spring. A strong grower, which makes excellent stock to graft upon. Strong, 1-year, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

SANCHEZIA nobilis glaucophylla.*** S D E. A beautiful greenhouse shrub from Ecuador. Leaves glaucous green, with yellow nerves. Flowers small; light red bracts. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

SARACA Indica.*** T E. A gorgeous-flowered, pinnate-leaved, tropical tree. The blooms are borne in large clusters, and are individually of good size; rich orange-scarlet. Splendid subject for planting in warm greenhouses, or in extreme South Florida or South California. Rare, and very beautiful. 75 cts. each.

SCHIZOLOBIUM excelsum.*** T E. A tall magnificent foliaged tree from Brazil. The stem shoots up straight, like a palm, with enormous pinnate leaves (like a gigantic Royal Poinciana), often 6 or 8 feet long. In the young state the tree does not readily branch and it forms a tall palm-like specimen 15 to 20 feet high in two years. In Brazil it reaches a height of over 100 feet. Flowers yellow, showy. A grand thing for localities free from sharp frosts; even here it has been up to 25 feet high. We have a nice stock of strong pot-grown plants. 12 to 18 in. high, 40 cts. each; 18 to 36 in., 60 cts. each.

SCHUBERTIA grandiflora.*** V E. A rapid-growing climber, with flowers closely resembling the famed stephanotis. Tropical. 20 cts. each.



Spiraea Reevesii fl. pl.

SCHOTIA brachypetala.*** S E. An elegant plant from Natal. \$1 each.

S. latifolia.*** S E. A newly introduced species, with handsome pinnate leaves and masses of showy pink flowers. Both species of Schotia are fine shrubs for frostless regions. 75 cts. each.

SOLANUM jasminoides.*** V D E. POTATO VINE. South America. Showy climber, always in bloom. Flowers white and yellow. 15 cts. each.

S. azureum (?) (S. quercifolium?)*** V D E. "Among the shrubbery in the plaza in front of the Governor's palace, in Havana, we found a lovely climbing Solanum, with bunches of delicate blue flowers like wistaria, and bright scarlet berries as large as a cherry." Called in Mexico "Tomatillo." One of the finest blue-flowered vines we know of, being of easy and quick growth and remarkably floriferous. 15 cts. each.

S. Wendlandii.*** V D E. An enormous vine, with handsome light green, cut leaves, and prickly stems. Flowers lilac-blue, large and showy. 20 cts. each.

SPATHODEA campanulata.*** T E. A noble African tree, reaching a height of 50 feet, and bearing elegant pinnate leaves and large, very showy orange flowers. Newly introduced—1899. Rare. \$1 each.

SPIRÆAS.* All Spiræas do well in Florida. Hardy shrubs, widely grown and very beautiful. They succeed universally.

S. Reevesii. White, arranged along the branches like miniature roses 20 cts. each.

S. Reevesii fl. pl. Double white. 20 cts. each.

S. salicifolia. White, in spikes. Delicate small leaves. 20 cts. each.

STERCULIA alata.*** T E. New. From India. Large, pointed, cordate leaves of striking beauty. This quickly reaches maturity, forming a large fine shade tree for frostless places. Fine pot-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

S. fulgens. New. From India. 25 cts. each.

S. platanifolia.* T. JAPAN VARNISH TREE. A hardy deciduous shade tree, with extremely large, maple-like leaves, and of good, round-topped form. An excellent street and shade tree. 25 cts. each.



Rose, Prince Camille de Rohan.



Tillandsia.

STRELITZIA reginae.*** S D E. The QUEEN PLANT, or BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER, of South Africa. A rare lily-like plant, with broad leaves resembling a banana, growing about 5 feet high. Gorgeous large flowers, orange, blue and purple. A magnificent plant. 75 cts. each.

STROBILANTHES anisophylla.** S D E. (Formerly listed as Goldfussia.) India. Produces a profusion of light blue flowers in early spring. In the open ground in South Florida it grows to a large bush, and is unequalled among our spring-flowering plants. A fine pot-plant. 15 cts. each.

S. Dyerianus.*** S D E. A new house and bedding plant. It forms a compact bush, 18 inches high, with leaves about 9 inches long, of the most intense metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin. Flowers violet blue. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

TABERNÆMONTANA coronaria.*** S D E. West Indies. Splendid plants, with large, fragrant, gardenia-like flowers; pure white; freely produced all the year. A grand house plant, which is as easily grown as an oleander. The rich green, broad leaves are beautiful in themselves. Fine young plants, which will bloom at once, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Larger, about 16 to 20 inches high, bushy stock, 40 cts. each.

T., sp. from Mexico.*** S D E. A charming, snow-white, single-flowered plant sent us last summer. It is a very fine thing. Nice plants, 40c. each.

TALINUM patens variegata.*** S D E. A beautiful dwarf plant, not over 18 inches in ultimate height, having splendidly variegated leaves, white and pale green. The white predominates, and forms a very handsome, striking plant. Bears queer yellow and pink flowers, of small size. 15 cts. each.

TECOMA (Bignonia) capensis.*** V D E. A choice climber. Flowers bright red, in bunches; continually in bloom. Leaves handsome, compound. Nice plants, 20 cts. and 30 cts. each.

T. jasminoides.*** V E. From Australia. White, with pink center. 30 cts. each.

T. stans.*** S D E. Locally known as "Yellow Elder." An erect species, having compound leaves, and in the autumn a wealth of rich yellow flowers

borne in great masses, deliciously scented. Truly a splendid shrub for warm localities. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

THEVETIA nerifolia (Cerbera thevetia).*** S E. Locally known as TRUMPET FLOWER, and sometimes wrongly called YELLOW OLEANDER. West Indies and South America. Flowers pale yellow, sometimes salmon. The Thevetia is a rare, quick-growing shrub, always in bloom. The seeds are often worn as charms by sailors and negroes of the West Indies, by whom they are known as "lucky seeds." It bears several degrees of frost unharmed, and should be widely cultivated in South Florida as a lawn plant. Strong, pot-grown plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Specimens, 3 to 5 feet high, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

THUNBERGIA fragrans.*** V D E. East India. A very quick-growing climber (perennial), with many beautiful, pure white, fragrant flowers. 15 cts. each.

T. grandiflora (T. Harrisii).*** V E. A newly introduced rapid-growing climber, with large, pointed leaves, and a succession of elegant sky-blue flowers, 3 inches wide. A grand novelty from India. 25 cts. each.

TILLANDSIA.*** S D E. "AIR PLANT" (Wild Pine). "A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood and to be watered with the other plants."

T. Bartramii. A small, neat species, with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers. 25 cts. each.

T. bracteata. One of the largest WILD PINES, or AIR PLANTS. Full-grown plants are 1 to 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large, brilliant crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost), requiring



Tabernæmontana coronaria.

no care except an occasional spraying. Attach to wood, or hang in a small wire basket. 15 cts. to 40 cts. each.

T. cæspitosa. A species with long, grass-like leaves, varying in color from gray to red; usually found in moist places. 10 cts. each.

T. usneoides.* The LONG MOSS, BLACK MOSS, or SPANISH MOSS of the South. Very effective in decorations. The effect of this moss hanging on the trees of the South is indescribable. The only species which will stand sharp freezing unharmed. A nice quantity for 10 cts. Per pound, 25 cts., postpaid.

T. utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. bracteata*. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire basket. Fine plants, 10c. each; larger, 25c. to 50c. each.

TRADESCANTIA discolor. *** S D E. Upright-growing, green on upper, purple on under side of leaves, resembling in shape a yucca or an agave. Very fine decorative plant for jardinières or vases, standing sunshine well, but preferring partial shade. Fine large plants, of decorative size, 15 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts. and 30 cts. each.

T. Zebrina. *** V D E. WANDERING JEW. A creeping species; variegated; leaves purple and green. Invaluable for edging beds, covering unsightly rocks or tubs of plants, hanging baskets, etc. 5 cts. each.

TRIPHASIA monophylla.* S E. Native of the Island of Timor. Berries are black, and leaves simple. An interesting shrub related to the Orange tribe. See *Tropical Fruits* for another species, having edible fruit. Strong pot-plants, 40 cts. each.

TURRÆA heterophylla. *** S E. A shrub from Upper Guinea, evergreen, bearing small white flowers. Rare and new. 30 cts. each.

TUTSIA ambœnensis. A new and unknown plant from East Indies. Resembles *Saraca*. Small plants, 40 cts. each.

VEPRIS lanceolata (Toddalia lanceolata). *** S E. Shrub growing 4 or 5 feet high, from Mauritius and South Africa. Handsome leaves (compound), and white flowers borne in large panicles. New and rare. \$1 each.

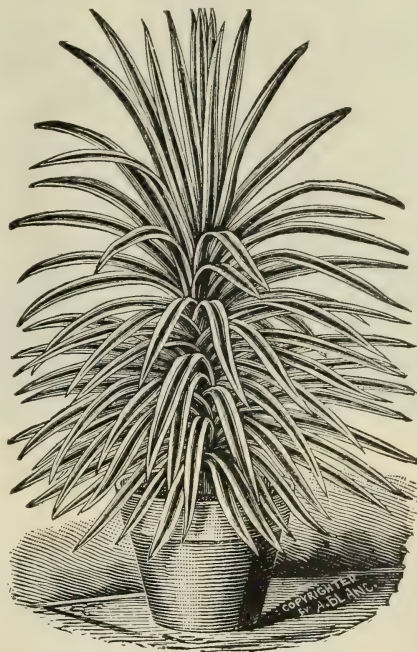
WISTARIA frutescens.* V. The AMERICAN WISTARIA. Succeeds in Florida. Flowers fine blue, in long racemes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

W. brachybotrya rubra.* V. Rich blue, much darker than the common American. Vine very strong grower. Fine. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

YUCCA aloifolia.* S D E. SPANISH BAYONET, SPANISH DAGGER. Seacoast of southern states and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle

Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa*, but are borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent; sometimes 10 to 20 feet high. Very ornamental, even when small. Will bear much neglect. 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Y. a. variegata.* S D E. This variety has striped leaves, white and green, sometimes richly tinted pink. A magnificent hardy plant, admirable for lawns over the entire South, or showy in large collections in greenhouses. Stands much neglect. Fine plants, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.



Yucca aloifolia variegata.

Y. filamentosa.* S E. BEAR-GRASS, ADAM'S NEEDLE. Hardy, producing tall flower-spikes, sometimes 2 feet in length, of snowy white bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. to 30 cts. each.

Y. f. bicolor.* S E. A variegated sport from the preceding species. A new and splendid thing. Rare as yet. Small plants, 75 cts. each.

☞ See remarks at head of this Department, relative to time of transplanting.

COLLECTION M. Five Hardy Trees, suitable for lawn or avenue (postpaid), \$1.

COLLECTION O. Ten Foliage Plants, variegated, etc., fine assortment, \$1.

COLLECTION P. Ten Vines, choice assortment, \$1.

COLLECTION Q. Ten Hardy Shrubs, for any location, \$1.50.

COLLECTION R. Seven Bulbous or Tuberous-rooted Flowering Plants, of good size, for 75 cts. (Crimum, Canna, Pancratium, Amaryllis, Hedychium, etc.)

☞ Our selection only. Purchasers who desire less than the above may order half of the O., P. and Q. collections at half prices.

NO SAN JOSÉ SCALE!

is attached to all boxes when so needed. Shipments for such States as require all nursery stock to be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before being allowed within their borders will be so treated, and for other States where these requirements are not enforced, we will also so treat all stock before shipment when requested by our customers.

Our Nurseries are inspected yearly by the Entomologist of the State Experiment Station, and a proper certificate



A border of foliage plants,
(mostly Crotons, Acalyphas, Ficus, Hibiscus, Justicias, etc.), with background of Palms (Sabal Palmetto).
The various foliage plants are all gorgeously variegated.



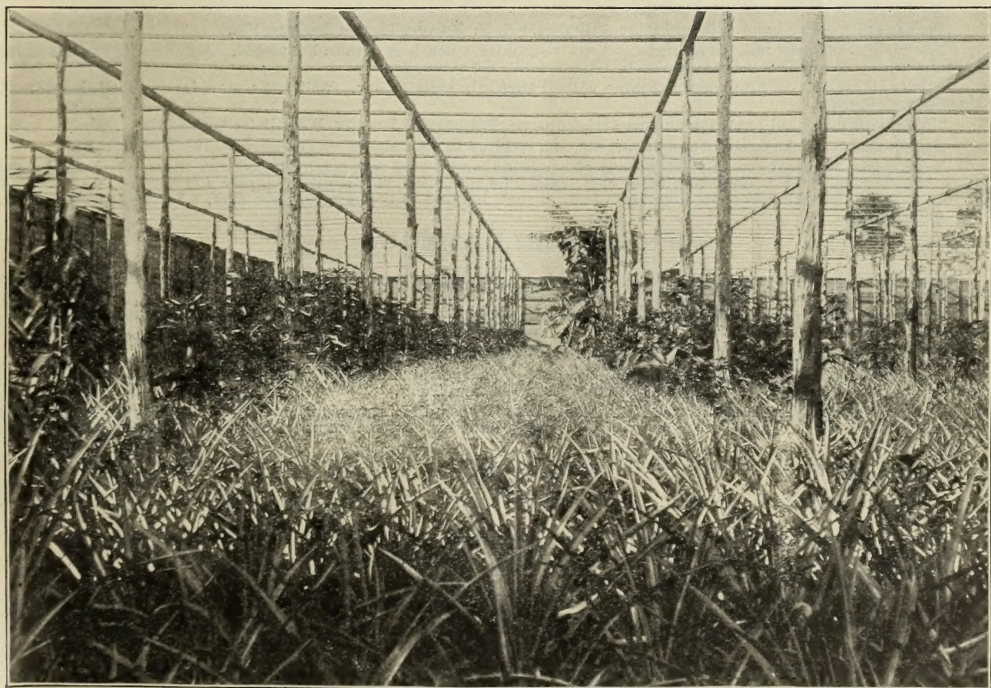
End view of our new range of warmed glasshouses.

The houses are all under one roof. About 8,000 square feet of space is here devoted to Tropical Foliage Plants, etc.



Side View in a slat-house containing Palms.

The house is 100 x 140 feet, and contains tens of thousands of plants from one to six feet high.



A glimpse in our Tropical Fruit House,

(mentioned in "Our Record,") one year after planting the trees and Pineapple plants. The house covers an acre.
A hint to our Florida customers.

Testimonials

FROM FOREIGN CUSTOMERS

The order which you filled for me arrived safely; although delayed four weeks on the road still opened up in good shape.—FRANK BINGLEY, La Gloria, Cuba.

I was very much pleased with the plants sent me last month.—MRS. A. BARNES, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of trees and budwood in good condition.—EDMOND BLOCK, San Juan, Porto Rico.

I received your plants today in excellent condition. Not even a leaf was injured. Thanking you for promptness. ETHEL A. DONALD, Kincardine, Ontario, Canada.

The plants shipped by you on the first of February, came to hand on the 3rd of March. Over a month out, and parties interested were greatly surprised to find that they were in excellent order, due to excellent packing.—H. M. FRITH, Nassau, Bahama Islands.

I have received your nice collection of plants in perfectly good shape.—F. FOËX, Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

Trees safely at hand, though delayed at the wharf several days.—J. G. DEL CASTILLO, Marianao, Cuba.

The plants have arrived in good condition.—ALEJANDRO VELAS, San Cristobal Llave, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

FROM PACIFIC COAST

My plants came in the usual good shape.—G. G. BARKER, *Florist*, New Whatcom, Washington.

Plants to hand. Thank you for extra mango. The plants are extra fine—the healthiest and most vigorous I received from any one, and they are packed A 1 style.—E. W. HADLEY, Santa Barbara, Cal.

The ferns I ordered came to hand all right, and what a magnificent lot they are. They were a surprise to me, for I have been receiving ferns from various houses throughout the United States, and usually those sent were about the size of your finger, with probably one or two roots which would scarcely support life; consequently they nearly all died.

*** I have been buying plants these twenty-five years, and have purchased from nearly every nursery in the United States, spending nearly \$100 yearly, and your house is the only one that gives value received, and that packs the plants in such a way that they reach their destination in safety.—G. WILEY WELLS, Santa Monica, Cal.

I must again this year thank you for the finest lot of plants I ever received by mail, or otherwise. The ferns were simply grand, while the other plants were all good sizes. If you can make any profit on selling plants like these, at the prices charged me, success must be yours.—LEWIS THORNE, Los Angeles, Cal.

FROM FLORIDA PATRONS

The St. Lucie grass was received O. K. Both quality and quantity were fine.—G. W. MURPHY, Tampa, Fla.

Plants came last Saturday in perfect order. The ferns are some of the prettiest I ever saw.—LUCY E. HART, Federal Point, Florida.

My order of plants came to hand in splendid condition; am very much pleased with them. Many thanks for extras.—A. H. WILLIAMSON, Plant City, Fla.

Package of trees to hand. Trees in fine condition.—E. N. KNAPP, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

The plants and trees came in all right and are very fine; much larger than I expected. Allow me to thank you for your generosity in sending me extras.—J. L. WOLFENDEN, Evinston, Fla.

Plants all set out; all first-class and none wilted; perfectly satisfactory. Will want more later.—T. M. RICKARDS, Boca Raton, Florida.

Trees arrived in good condition and are satisfactory.—BINGHAM & JUDSON, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Am pleased with the conifers and palms, etc.; all received in good shape.—SAMUEL W. GREENE, Micco, Fla.

We received the trees you shipped us, in good condition, and we are very much pleased with them. We bought some trees of a firm in *** supposing from their catalogue that they would furnish larger and better trees, but they proved to be smaller than those received from you. I shall be glad to recommend your firm. ***—LUE GIM GONG, De Land, Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS

The box of palms received today in fine condition. Am much pleased with them. Please accept thanks for extra specimen.—MRS. E. S. DINGLEY, West Farmington, Maine.

Palms arrived in good condition, and I am well pleased with them. Enclosed find order for more.—ROBERT LOERKE, Stanton, Nebraska.

Plants came all right. ***—MRS. LELA WALTERS, Oswego, Kansas.

I am delighted with the palms and roses from you. So surprised and pleased with the handsome palm you gave me extra. Please accept thanks.—MRS. J. M. HUNTER, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

The palms and other plants arrived in fine condition. I was quite surprised when I saw what large plants you sent; I am satisfied I cannot duplicate them for three times what they cost me, express included.—MARTIN T. HOPEWELL, Wilmington, Del.

The box of trees, etc., came to hand in apparent good order. Many thanks for extra Kaki.—THOS. T. NEWBY, Carthage, Indiana.

Plants arrived in good condition. They were neatly packed and very satisfactory.—M. E. REYNOLDS, Greenwich, Conn.

Plants arrived in best condition. Never saw any better plants.—MRS. JOHN CARLSON, New Baltimore, Mich.

I received the plants in due time, and they came through in such splendid shape, not even wilted.—MRS. ALICE MCPHERSON, Lochiel, Wisconsin.

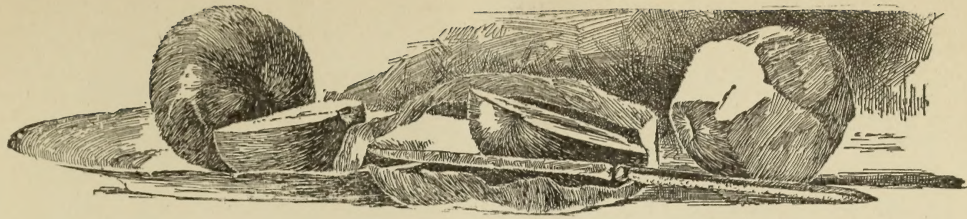
Plants received in good condition. Thanks for the extras; the plants are surely fine.—SCOTT GILCHRIST, Kiel, Okla.

To say that I am perfectly delighted with the plants you sent does not express half what I feel. I am specially delighted with the plants you selected for me. They were truly a very agreeable surprise.—EDGAR M. KEITH, Pine Ridge, North Dakota.

The palms and plants arrived in fine condition, and I am much pleased with them. Your liberality more than paid the express charges, and these extras were just what I wanted.—MRS. FRANCIS, Bowling Green, Ky.

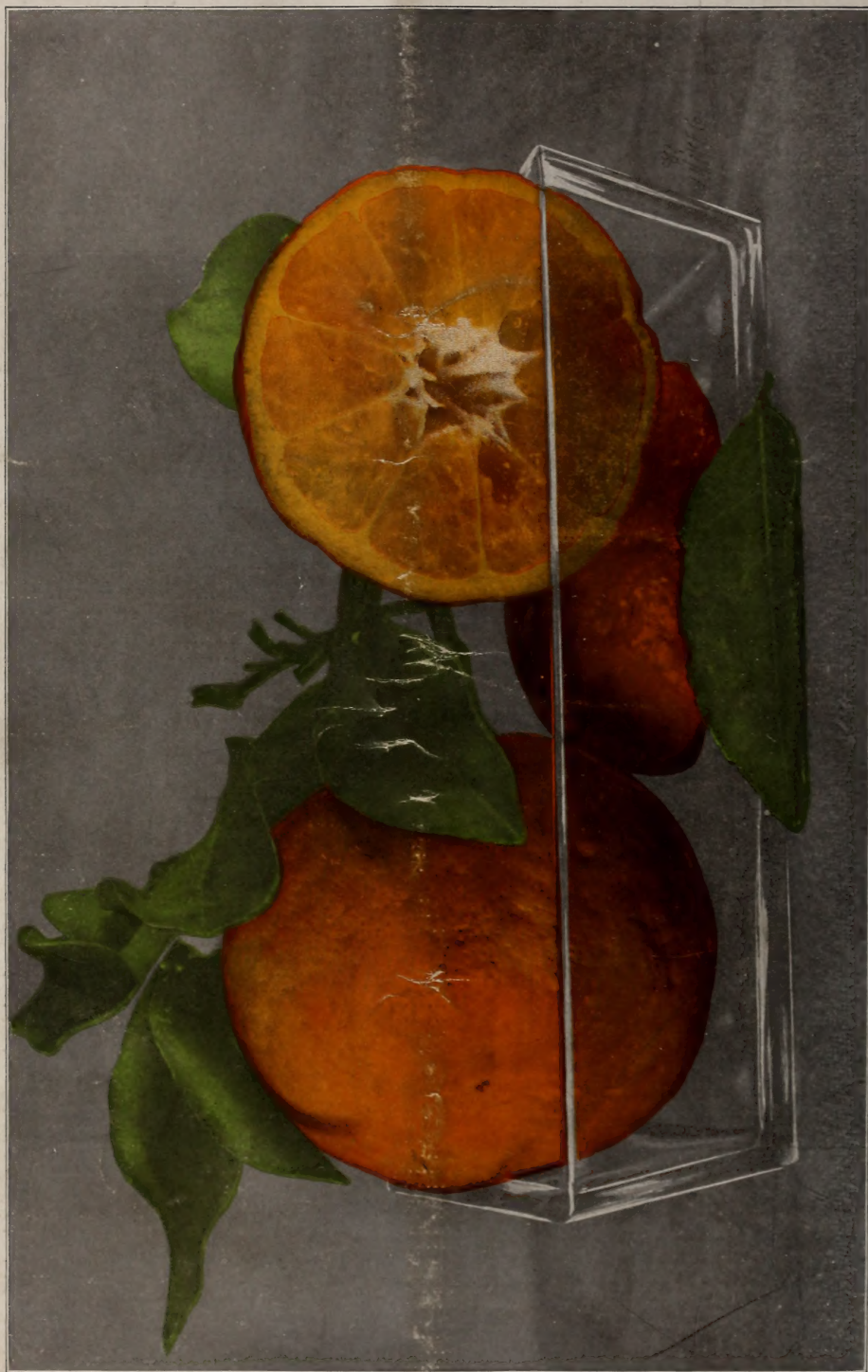
The palms arrived promptly and in splendid condition, and are very satisfactory indeed.—WM. H. MICON, JR., Montgomery, Ala.

I received the plants in first-class condition and thank you very kindly for extra specimen.—ADOLPH L. FLEURY, Kansas City, Mo.



Index

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Aberia.....5	Casimiroa.....6	Euphorbia.....50	Melia.....54	Popinac.....17
Abrus.....40	Cassia.....17, 45	FERNS AND SELAG- NELLAS.....35-39	Melicocca.....54	Porana.....57
Acacia.....17, 40	Cedar.....17	Ficus.....7, 14, 18, 50	Meyenia.....54	Pritchardia.....2, 33
Acalypha.....40	Cedrela.....17, 18	Fig.....14	Microlepia.....36	Prunus.....15, 57
Achras.....5	Cedrus.....5	Furcraea.....50	MISCELLANEOUS DE- PARTMENT.....40-61	Psidium.....9, 16
Acrocomia.....27	Cephalotaxus.....25	Galphimia.....50	Mock Orange.....56	Pteris.....38
Adiantum.....35	Cereus.....45, 46	Garcinia.....7, 18	Monkey Plum.....19	Ptychosperma.....33
Egle.....5	Cestrum.....40	Gardener's Garter.....20	Monstera.....8	Punica.....16, 57
Agave.....17, 40	Chamaerops.....28	Gardenia.....50, 51	Morinda.....54	Tyrus.....15
Air Plant.....60	Cherry.....14	Gelsemium.....19, 51	Morica.....54	Quisqualis.....57
Albizzia.....40	Chinese Fan Palm.....28	Gordonia.....51	Morus.....54	Randia.....16
Allamanda.....40, 41	Ch orocodon.....46	Grape.....16	Mulberry.....14	Rasperry.....16
Almond.....9	Chrysophyllum.....36	Grewia.....7	Muraya.....54	Retinospora.....26
Alocasia.....41	Cibotium.....36	Guaiacum.....16	Musa.....54	Rhaphiolepis.....57
Aloe.....17, 41	Cinnamomum.....10-13	Guava.....9, 16	Myrica.....19	Rhapis.....33
Alpinia.....41	Citrus.....10-13	Gulielma.....7, 29	Myriophyllum.....23	Rheedia.....9
Alsophila.....35	Clerodendron.....46	Gymnogramme.....36	Myrtus.....14	Rhynchospermum.....57
Alströmeria.....41	Club Moss.....38	Gynierum.....22	Nephrolepis.....36, 37	Richardia.....57
Amaryllyis.....41	Coccoloba.....6	Hamelia.....51	Nerium.....54, 55	Rosa.....58, 59
Amatungula.....6	Cocoanut.....6, 28	Hedychium.....51	Night-Blooming Ce- reus.....45	Rubber Tree.....7, 18
Amomum.....17	Coffea.....18	Heliconia.....51	Nymphæa.....24	Rubus.....16
Anacardium.....5	Coffee Plant.....18	Hemipocallis.....51	Olea.....14, 55	Sabal.....33
Ananassa.....5, 41	Collectioes.....4, 9, 19, 22	Hibiscus.....51, 52	Oliva.....14	Sanchezia.....59
Andropogon.....20	24, 25, 34, 39, 61	Hickoria.....14	Oncosperma.....30	Sansevieria.....19
Anona.....5, 6	CONIFERS.....25, 26	Homoceltis.....52	Onychium.....37	Sapindus.....19
Antigonon.....41	Cork-Wood Tree.....19	Ilex.....52	Opuntia.....14, 55	Sapodilla.....5
AQUATICUS.....23, 24	Corypha.....28	Indian Fig Cactus.....14	Orange.....10, 11	Saraca.....59
Aralia.....17, 41	Costus.....46, 47	India Rubber Tree.....50	Orechids.....55	Schizolobium.....59
Araucaria.....25	Croton.....47, 48	Iris.....52	Oreodoxa.....30, 31	Schotia.....59
Arborvitæ.....26	Cryptomeria.....25	Ixora.....52	Osunda.....37	Schubertia.....59
Ardisia.....42	Cupania.....6	Jacquinia.....52	Oxyanthus.....55	Seaforthia.....33
Areca.....27	Cupressus.....25	Jasminum.....52, 53	PALMS AND CY- CADS.....27-34	Selaginella.....38, 39
Aristolochia.....42	Cyrculigo.....48	Jatropha.....19	Panax.....55	Semecarpus.....19
Artobotrys.....42	Cyrcus.....28, 29	Justicia.....23	Pancratium.....55, 56	SEMI-TROPICAL AND TEMPERATE TREES AND PLANTS.....10-16
Artocarpus.....6	Cyrcus.....28, 29	Kæmpferia.....53	Pandanus.....56	Solanum.....59
Arundinaria.....20	Cyrcus.....28, 29	Kentia.....29	Panicum.....22	Spathodea.....59
Asparagus.....42	Cynodon.....21	Kola.....19	Papavrus.....24	Spiræa.....59
Aspidium.....35	Cyperus.....21	Kraussia.....53	Papavrus.....24	Spondias.....9
Attalea.....27, 28	Cyrcus.....28, 29	Kumquat.....12	Papavrus.....24	Star Apple.....6
Aneuba.....42	Cyrcus.....28, 29	Lagerstromia.....53	Papavrus.....24	Stenotaphrum.....22
Australian Silk Oak.....51	Dalbergia.....48	Lasiandra.....53	Papavrus.....24	Sterculia.....59
BAMBOOS AND GRASSES.....20-22	Dasyllirion.....48	Lastrea.....36	Papavrus.....24	Strelitzia.....60
Bambusa.....20, 21	Daubentonia.....36	Lawsonia.....19	Papavrus.....24	Strobilanthes.....60
Banana.....8	Davallia.....36	Lebidioropsis.....53	Papavrus.....24	Sweet Shrub.....44
Baphia.....42	Dendrocalamus.....21	Licuala.....29, 30	Papavrus.....24	Tabernaemontana.....60
Bauhinia.....42, 43	Deodar.....48	Limnanthemum.....23	Papavrus.....24	Talinum.....60
Bignonia.....43	Deutzia.....48	Linnobium.....23	Papavrus.....24	Tamarindus.....9
Billbergia.....43	Dewberry.....26	Limnocharis.....29	Papavrus.....24	Tecoma.....60
Bischofia.....43	Dietosperma.....29	Livistona.....30	Papavrus.....24	Terminalia.....9
Bixa.....17	Di-fenbachia.....48	Lomaria.....36	Papavrus.....24	Thermalia.....24
Blackberry.....16	Dillenia.....48	Lonicera.....53	Papavrus.....24	Thesvetia.....24
Blechnum.....36	Diospyros.....13	Lueuma.....36	Papavrus.....24	Thrinax.....33, 34
Bongainvillea.....43	Doryopteris.....36	Lygodium.....36	Papavrus.....24	Thunbergia.....60
Brunfelsia.....43	Dracena.....49	Maba.....54	Papavrus.....24	Thyrea.....26
Bryophyllum.....43	Duranta.....49	Mackaya.....54	Papavrus.....24	Tillandsia.....60, 61
Burchellia.....43	Dypsis.....29	Magnolia.....53	Papavrus.....24	Tradescantia.....61
Butea.....43	ECONOMICAL, MEDIC- INAL AND USEFUL TREES AND PLANTS.....17-19	Malpighia.....7	Papavrus.....24	Triphasia.....9, 61
Buxus.....43	Eichhornia.....23	Manihot.....19	Papavrus.....24	TROPICAL FRUIT PLANTS AND TREES.....5-9
Cactus.....44	Elæis.....29	Martinezia.....30	Papavrus.....24	Tutsia.....61
Cæsalpinia.....17, 44	Encephalartos.....29	Melastoma.....54	Papavrus.....24	Typha.....24
Caladium.....44	Epidendrum.....49, 50	Melicocca.....54	Papavrus.....24	Vanilla.....19
Calla Lily.....57	Erianthus.....21	Melocarpum.....56, 57	Papavrus.....24	Vepris.....61
Calpurnea.....44	Eriobotrya.....13, 14	Monstera.....8	Papavrus.....24	Vitis.....16
Calycanthus.....44	Erythrina.....50	Morinda.....54	Papavrus.....24	Water Hyacinth.....23
Camellia.....17, 44	Erythroxylon.....18	Morus.....54	Papavrus.....24	Wistaria.....61
Camphor Tree.....18	Eucalyptus.....50	Mulberry.....14	Papavrus.....24	Woodwardia.....39
Canna.....44, 45	Eugenia.....6, 7, 14	Muraya.....54	Papavrus.....24	Yucca.....61
Carica.....6	Eulalia.....21, 22	Musa.....54	Papavrus.....24	Zamia.....34
Carissa.....6	Euonymus.....50	Muraya.....54	Papavrus.....24	Zingiber.....19
Caryota.....28				
Cashew Nut.....5				



New Hybrid Mandarin Orange, ONECO. Introduced by Reasoner Bros., Oneco, Florida